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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M. 1909.				
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9521		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7918
27th "	ARABIA	7902		
3rd Apl.	"BRITANNIA"	6525		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9506
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7919		

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	353	529
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	462	770	439	649
Liverpool	658	990	617	792	469	704
London overland via Genoa, or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	683	*1135	570	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	"

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 781, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
				1909
S. Trafford Hall	...	.....	Feb. 16	.....
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 13	Mch. 23	Apl. 3
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	Mch. 30	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	.....
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 8th Feb.	11 a.m. P D & C*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 4th Feb.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 5th Feb.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,140 tons, on MONDAY, 8th Feb, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Buareh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, sailing on or about 13th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

4th February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Capstns:	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	3,378	Berillon	25th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiesnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebuffat	10th June, "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.
"SYDNEY"	4,118	Rebuffat	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL FROM THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badenich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badenich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Badonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWARTS	5,990	B. Bednara	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard and other Routes,

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Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain;	To sail on or about;
AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	24th Feb. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.

Bassoon House 61, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers, Tons,	Captain,	Date.
BRITANNIA 6525	Errington	6th Feb 1909
ELYSIA 6500	A. Hisk	27th Feb, 1909
MASSILIA 5021	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA 6194	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA 6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA 5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909,
CASTALIA 6388	J. Hamilton	16th May, 1909,
ELYSIA 6500	A. Haig	25th May, 1909,

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

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Madras,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Rangoon;	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
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ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
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Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
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THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden.
Madras,	Chittagong;	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 14,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 1,50,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STEANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

WANTED—Lencoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomia." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,
a complete revolution has been brought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years pro[illegible]ally had been mentally dragging out a miserable existence.
THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for derangements of the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.
THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for [illegible] and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, [illegible] and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.
THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Depôt in England 279 & 44. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Home Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREASHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

E.C.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify the Public that the above Company will COMMENCE to ACCEPT MARINE RISKS at Current Market Rates, from the 1st proximo.

G. JAYAKER AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

THERE will be a SALE of the effects of the late Captain NEILL, the Royal Scots, on THURSDAY next, 4th FEBRUARY, at the QUARTER-MASTER'S STORES, the Royal Scots, at 10-30 A.M.

NOTICE.

SANDALWOOD.

ABOUT 1650 MAUNDS of SANDALWOOD will be SOLD by Tender at Tirupatur and Denkanottta, Salem District, during the first week of March, 1909.

2. Prospective Tenderers should apply to the District Forest Officer, North Salem, for further particulars.

F. L. C. COWLEY BROWN,
District Forest Officer.

NOTICE.

BENGAL & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
(Including Trihoot State Railway.)

THE AGENT, B. & N.-W. Railway Company, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive TENDERS up to NOON of the 3rd March, 1909, for the SUPPLY of OILS from 1st April, 1909, to 31st March, 1910.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each, giving full particulars, can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for so doing.

H. P. DICK,
Store Keeper,
B. & N.-W. Railway.

Dated Samastipur,
The 27th January, 1909.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that LALJI MORARJI, MEGHOOBAI, widow of Morarji Narronji and BAI LADKIBAI, widow of Karsondass Morarji and JAMNADASS KARSONDASS and KANJI KARSSONDASS, all of Bombay, Vania ntiadus, residing at Parel Road, have agreed to SELL to our client, the undermentioned property.

All persons claiming to be entitled thereto or to any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, possession, charge, maintenance or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to send in their claims in writing within 10 days from the date hereof to the undersigned at their Office in Sidick Building, Hornby Road, Bombay: otherwise the sale will be completed, after the expiration of the said ten days, without any reference to such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land forming portion of a large piece of land with the messuages, building and buffalo shed standing thereon situate lying and being on the western side of the Parel Road, admeasuring 1,503 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 143 and 736, New Nos. 1314 and 12730 and New Survey No. 2B-3609 and 3A-3609 and in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 7698 (2), 7617, 7620 and Street No. 1a-9, 13-15 and 2 and bounded as follows :—On the East the property of the Vendors, on the South and West by Public Passage and on the North by the property of Haji Tar Mahomed, Haji Jan Mohomed and others and which said premises are now and for some time past in the possession of the tenants of the said vendors.—Dated this 25th day of January, 1909.

KANGA & PATELL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 57,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY, delivery to commence by 1st October 1909, and to be completed by the 30th November, 1909.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian :—Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian :—Hill grown Jarrah.

New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods
} Varieties and their percentages to be clearly specified.
Java—Teak.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber (when more than one kind is offered), and to quote rates for each kind as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

The Australian, Tasmanian and Java Teak Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and the prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Calcutta, by noon on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's name and address and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway," unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a bona-fide tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the Contract Agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

CALCUTTA, THE 29TH JANUARY, 1909.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
ARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied large or small quantities.

ADDRESS :—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Masjid, Post No. 9.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, the 25th February 1909, at 6-30 P. M.

BEN H. MUNDY,
Honorary Secretary.

26th January, 1909.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1909.

EXHIBITORS are REMINDED that the 2nd and FINAL ENTRIES for the above Show close at 6 P.M., THURSDAY, Feb. 4th, at Rs. 5 each entry. The practice jumps will be available on the Marine Lines Maidan on Feb. 4th, 5th and 6th for forms of entry and prospectus. Apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Queen's Road.

BOMBAY
MEDICAL CONGRESS
AND
EXHIBITION.

FEBRUARY—MARCH, 1909.

PRESIDENT:
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

Include the Hon'ble Members of His Excellency's Council, the Director-General, I.M.S., the P. M. O., H. M.'s Forces in India The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, the Municipal Commissioner, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Police Commissioner and others.

COMMITTEE.

Comprises representatives of the Medical Services and Departments, Medical Associations in India, Lady Doctors, Private Practitioners of Communities, the Medical Press and Medical Commerce.

GENERAL SECRETARY:
Lieut.-Col. W. E. Jennings, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., Marine Lines, Bombay.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
Captain E. F. Gordon Tucker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., Wellington Lines, Bombay.

THE Session will be opened by H. E. the President, on 22nd February, 1909, at 10-45 a.m., and will last for four days. During the session the Exhibition will only be open to Members of the Congress and the Medical profession (including Nurses in uniform). It will be thrown open thereafter to the general public for some weeks and popularised by the addition of numerous side shows.

Medical donors of Rs. 15 and over, and lay donors of Rs. 20 and over are classified as members and become entitled to the privileges laid down by the Committee in their Prospectus, copies of which can be obtained on application to the General Secretary.

The deliberations will include a consideration of Tropical Affections and Sanitation in India, and the programme will be divided into five sections. Many leading authorities, including Professors Ronald Ross, Kitzanto, Musgrave, Colonel Semple, Majors Donovan, Lamb, Smith and Leonard Rogers, Captains Greig, Forster and Christophers, Dr. Fowler and others intend to contribute papers and have announced their intention of being personally present; whilst others including Sir Patrick Manson, Sir Lauder Brunton, Colonel McLeod, Professor Osler, Drs. Nash, Niven, Ashburton Thomson and others intend to submit papers to be read on their behalf if they cannot attend personally.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

Liberal Concessions are allowed to BONA FIDE visitors to the Congress and Exhibition by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the G. I. P. Railway, the E. B. State Railway, the G. and R. Railway, the N.-W. Railway and the Madras and S. M. Railway Companies.

Those intending to avail themselves of the Concessions should apply as early as possible to the GENERAL SECRETARY for the necessary vouchers entitling them to obtain the concession.

Prices of Admission to the Exhibition—

Adults Re. 1 for single ticket.

Nurses in uniform, Children, and Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half price.

Special reduced rates for Weekly or Season tickets, and concessions for Family tickets.

Applications for Membership should be made to the GENERAL SECRETARY.

Exhibition tickets can only be obtained at the door or by application to Messrs. ABDULLA and Co., Khuduck, Post No. 3, Bombay; Messrs. N. POWELL and Co., Hornby Road, Fort; Messrs. F. CABRAL and SON, Kalbadevi Road; Mr. ADARJI DOSABHOY CHOWKSY, Mosque Buildings, Grant Road; Messrs. ABDUL WAHEB KAMBERALI, and Co., Nagdevi Road; Mr. GAUHERALI JEEVABHOY, Mistri Moholla, 56/60, Ali Umer Street; Messrs. ABDULLA and Co., at the Exhibition Door.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has a very great reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.
SCURVY
ECZEMA
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' "—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re 1, Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

FRIDAY, 5TH FEB. FRIDAY, 5TH FEB.
The Film of the TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE in ITALY will be shown.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.),
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
[From 11-15 to 12-15] P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S
THREE STARS
WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle,

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS :
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT :
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)
O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.
O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.
G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and bookbinders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay dem, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nal Bazar, Bombay.

Clean & Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Nature's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.

Icilma

(*pronounced—eye-silma*).

All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.

ICILMA NATURAL WATER.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.
ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE.
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin—Rs. 6 per doz. Invaluable for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. C. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 5 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club." Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and twice for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE—FOR SALE—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 555, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Graham Geary. Re. 1. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Madhwe Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), Where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and still insuring work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FLAT TO BE LET, in the Fort, very airy. Rent Rs. 60 a month. Apply Box No. 1021, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE :—Splendid MANGANESE MINES in Goa and in British Territory with about 1,000 tons of Standard Manganese ready for delivery. Apply to Box No. 1040, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—RALLI CART, nearly new, Brand-New Set of Tyres, Best English Make. Price Rs. 450, Cost double. Apply Mr. W. H. LEACH, care of Leach and Weborny, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class servants Patronised by the Officers of the Service. Specially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wastes, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms 25 Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company inserted. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. R. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHVAR.—VICTORIA HOTEL in REAY VILLA and Murphy Cottage exclusively for Europeans. Excellent cuisine and position. Charges moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News, particularly entertaining to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Connoisseurs. A visit is earnestly solicited to Oca's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moon Buildings, Give us a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Traveller's Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Price 8 annas.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris. PHILIPPS & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row Chambers, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay)

TO LET.—Airy and commodious BUNGALOW, at Turner Road, Bandora open all sides, with garden, suitable for Europeans. Apply to F. DHONDY, Mancock Building, Tardeo.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—A thoroughly experienced up-to-date WEAVING MASTER, for an up-Country Mill. Apply with testimonials and state salary. Apply Box No. 1079, care of this paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

Messrs. B. J. KEYSER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business on behalf of their constituents. Machinery orders a specialty. Terms on application.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: KEYSER, LONDON.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. Since 1839. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure You get WILKINSON'S
N.B.—the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus
are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid imposition the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL IMPURITY WHATEVER.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at Half Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 9	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ABLUM,
General Manager.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for	£s. 1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)		„ 90,402
Annual Income		„ 1,405,950
Assets		„ 9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD"
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

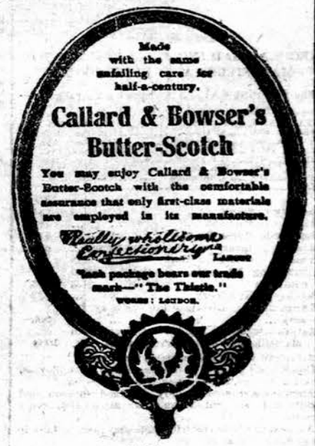
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.



Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay.
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PRARSON & Co., Secunderabad

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS.
LIGHT
CHEAP
DURABLE.

All sizes, widths and bores.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.
Apollo Street, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Re. 2.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

FOR SALE.

A FOUR-STORIED NEWLY BUILT HOUSE, yielding Rs. 450 Monthly in Swadeshi quarter of Burrabazar, Calcutta; suitable for Mill owner's shops and Guddy. For particulars apply to—

D. N. SETT,
358 Upper Chitpore Road,
Beadon Sq., P. O. CALCUTTA.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE, LANDED ESTATE, at Dadar. Five minutes from both Railway Stations, consisting of land, admeasuring 6,000 square yards or thereabouts, with a double-storeyed Dwelling House and outhouses. Full particulars from

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial, and Estate Agents,
18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. F. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address : "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription.	Discount.
	Rate.	Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kattenturm 3,286 tons, Captain A Volkmann, sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ballochmyle 2,105 tons, Captain W Curtis sailed on Wednesday for Colombo.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Cope, Mr. and Mrs Shaw, Lieut Brunton, Messrs Price, Currim, Shelby, Eddige, Buttle, D M Tabak, Killanzer and P V Mowji, 9 natives and 370 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain A J Cole, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Mojidi, 1857 tons, Captain W H Coates, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock .....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...Henley .....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain, A W Heneage R N Flagship
H M S Proserpine Comdr Leatham .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lawrence Comdr E Stooken.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb 3.

Amaye.....4359.....Daniel.....P & O Co
Auchenblae .....2597 Marg..... W & A G & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....25-1...T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson...W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia...3529 Gordon. London 27-2.09 P & O S N Co
Chesapeake .....1856 Mowat .....Standard Oil Co
Firoze.....2005 Watson .....B & P S N Co
Gonlpara.....1350 Elton .....P G M M & Co
Hatamet.....2584 Peters .....T Morrison & Co
Ipumich.....575 Pigot .....B & P S N Co
Kattenturm....3288 Volkainer...W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lord Kelwin...2158 Moser .....N F K N & Co
Landaura ... 2157 Abbott .....M M & Co
Mohammadi.....1231 Primrose .....B & P S N Co
Majidi.....1857 Coates .....B & P S N Co
Nerbudda 1961.....Chappel...Calcutta 25-1 M M & Co
Nizam .....2041 Toms.....T Morrison & Co
River Firth.....2883 ...Bryce...W & A Graham & Co
Spring burn....3173...Cross Waite W & A Graham & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Strathaird,...2783 Macmahon .....W & Graham & Co
Said.....445 Shepherd .....B & H S N Co
Strathfellan...2815 Masiridy.....W & A G & Co
Shahallan .....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Unta.....3492 Phillips .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	...Liverpool	16-2	K N & Co
B Gulistan	2849	Moore..	Hull	15-2	M Mackenzie & Co
C & R Celtic King	2589	Humphreys	..Antwerp	..15-2	K Nixon & Co
D & E Tangistan	3393	Edmunds	.....Hull	...13-2	W & A G & Co
F Shah Ameer	1922	Harrison	.....Mauritius	N F E & A M Jeewanji	
G Ahmadi	1040	Hughes	...Jeddah	4-3	R & P S N Co
H Mortlake	1737	Batteo..	Genoa	10-2	T Morrison & Co
K Ceylon Maru	31-42	Pyne Kose	...11-2	N Y Knisha	
L Dumra	762	McDiarmid	...P Gulf	11-2	...M M & Co
N Baron Cawdor	2764	Goudey	...Baltimore	...5-2	R A Willis
O Umsinga	1869	Robertson	...Hull & M'borough	6-2	W & A G & Co
P Schwarzenfels	2457	Sibjee...	Hamburg via Karachi	15-2	W & A Graham & Co
Q Gouvernear	2120	Burmiester.	Zanzibar	4-2	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hindoo....3156 Graves...Karachi 13-2 F Muir & Co
2 Britannia.....1969 Errington...N F W & A G & Co
3 Clavercak...2440 Urquhart.....Rotterdam .....6-2 W & A G & Co
4 Kt of St George 2166 Stephens N F Volkart & Bros
5 Inchbarra 2572 Nicholas...Ramburg 13-2 T M & Co
6 Belgate...2504 Ross. Yokohama...6-2 P & O S N Co
10 & 11 Quilos...4942 Brook...6-2 Rangoon M M & Co
12 Macedonia...5245 Bennett Shanghai 17-2 P & O Co
14 Dwarka .....759 Cole .....Busreh 4-2 M M & Co

M W D D

Arcadia.....3574 Hayward...London...13-2 P & O Co

H W V D

14 Linga.....951 Cutbush...Karachi 5-2 M M & Co

H W P D

Saraswati.....443 Ismail...Mangalore 5-2 Bo S N Co Ld
Satranji.....847 Hoosein .....Repairing Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi, Feb 1
	H M S Proserpine	Leatham.....	Aden

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Chesapeake s	Mawat.....	Karachi
	Delta	Snow	Shanghai, &c
	Bohilla (transport).	(trans-Smith	Southampton
	Ballochmyle	Curtis	Colombo
	Kattenturm	Volkmann ...	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dwarka, Cole, for Persian Gulf.
" Ballochmyle, Curtis for Colombo

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Salsette for Aden
" Schwarzenfels for Hamburg &c
" Ceylon Maru for Kobe &c
" Auchenblae for Kobe &c
" Firoze for Jeddah &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
1	Thongwa	Straits
1	Putiala	Negapatam

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—100 bales cotton, H Gouldas and Co; 100 bales hemp, H Govindjee; 1,900 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 219 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 160 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co; 180 bales hemp. E Reeve and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arcadia s—13 bales skins, P E Boyes and Sons; 28 bales hemp, Ebjee Coomersey; 200 bales hemp, H Govindjee; 18 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee; 98 bales hemp, Ebjee Omersey; 18 bales carpets, S Megjee; 75 bales hemp, E Reeve and Co; 400 bales hemp, G Madhowjee and Co; 130 cwts horns, E Mohomed.

FOR HULL.

Celtic King s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, T Mamuss; 10,136 cwts cottonseed, A Khanji; 3,006 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Coomersey; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

Clavercak s—30 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

Hindoo s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 3,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 300 cwts turmeric, 123 cwts nuxvomica, 102 cwts wildmace, Nowrowjee Bros and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Clavercak —3,004 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

FOR HAMBURG.

Inchbarra s—4,600 cwts ajowanseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchbarra s—1,008 tons Manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld.

FOR ANTWERP.

Celtic King s—90 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 222 bales, cotton, A Moritz and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trafford Hall s—540 cwts gingellyseed 3,200 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 100 bales hemp, H Govindjee; 4,650 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 124 cwts linseed, 2,518 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers; 5,950 cwts gingellyseed, 495 cwts linseed, 990 cwts groundnuts, Jehn Fachiri; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Trafford Hall s—100 bales Cotton Glazebrook & Co. 100 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mortlake s—100 bales cotton the Bombay Company; 150 bales hemp P. Bhimjee; 160 bales cotton E Spinner & Co; 200 bales cotton J. A. Begbie & Co; 800 bales cotton Glazebrook & Co; 200 bales cotton Glade & Co; 2,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace & Co; 12 cwts gum S. Coovorjee; 150 bales cotton, P. Visbram & Co; 100 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 240 bales cotton Glazebrook & Co.

FOR PORTSAID (For orders.)

Umsinga s—39,088 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.
Galistan s—127,858 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru—500 bales twist C. Ebrahim & Co; 1,000 bales twist Sassoon J. David & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Macedonia s—800 bales cotton W. Welf & Sons.
Ceylon Maru s—750 bales twist M. M. Ebrahoy.

FOR KOBE.

Reigate s—256 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 360 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.
Auchenblae s—500 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co; 1,000 bales cotton G. Dossa & Co.
Ceylon Maru s—1,000 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Reigate s—3,916 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Shanghai Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd February 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	6	0	0	0
Teheran ...	3	12	15 p.m.	1	59
Suez	3	14	15	0	45

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted, but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (12-1-09).

In continuation, private telegrams for Provinces Messina and Reggio, Calabria are accepted at sender's risk (13-1-09).

Turkish route right (3-2-09).

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 23rd Jan. 1909.

	Miles Open.	Traffic for the week.	Earnings for previous week.	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 23rd Jan. 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec.	1609	137342 6	3023326	4395742
I. M. Ry. System	1175 8	24570 6	539933	783644
A. D. O. Ry.....	125 39	2418 4	54572	73756
Baran-Kotah Ry	13 23	578 16	631	1667
Total...	2923 45	164849 12	3618459	5261749
Accounts for corresponding week ending 25th Jan. 1908				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec.	1568 75	1360675	2968331	4329009
I. M. Ry. System	1175 8	805063	788164	1593217
A. D. O. Ry.....	125 39	30427	66500	96927
Total...	2870 38	1596166	3817995	5414153
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	7 78	+111738	+ 54995	+166733
Inc. or Dec. I. M. Ry.	+ 17 78	—89357	—243216	—332573
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C.R./ Baran.	.....	— 6243	— 11928	— 18171
Inc. or Dec. Kotah R.	+13 31	+ 986	+ 621	+ 1607

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th Jan. on 504·35 Miles Open

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.....	1,20,000	2,90,000	4,000	4,14,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	238	575	8	821
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	1,83,000	3,55,000	5,000	5,43,000
Totalfor 3 weeks	303,000	6,45,000	9,000	9,57,000
COMPARISON. Total for Corresponding week of previous year	1,21,121	2,20,864	9,186	3,51,571
Per mile of Ry..	240	438	19	697
Total to Corresponding date...	3,50,705	5,87286	13,857	9,51,848

Increase for the week.....Rs. 62,429
Do. to date.....Rs. 5,192

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Le Howard writes,—" Is pleasant to use and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Falmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many other ladies. Prepared only by Bellissary and Co. Perfumed. Warning :—When buying "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Figure head of "Albion" and the name and address, Bell & Co., Chemists, Glasgow, are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists and Stores.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOK.—January 24, at Rurki, the wife of E. M. Cook, I. C. S., of a daughter.

INGRAM.—January 27, at Rungajaun Tea Estate Assam, the wife of C. Ingram, of a daughter.

NASH.—January 23, at Ranikhet, the wife of R. M. Nash, Gwaldun, Kumaon, a daughter (still-born.)

RAW—January 26, at Agra, the wife of W. Raw, I. C. S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DEVITT.—January 27, at Kungere Estate, Kadur District, of black water fever, Cuthbert Leslie, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Devitt, of Sussex England, aged 30.

NASH.—January 24, at Ranikhet, Grace Strong, wife of R. M. Nash, Gwaldun, Kumaon.

WHYTE.—January 29, at the Potteries, Bamcegunge, E. I. Ry., Bengal, Margaret, the beloved wife of Alexander Whyte.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 33m.; High water, 11-1m., 11-57s.; Low water, 5-34m., 4-51s.
Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
First Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Annual General Meeting, Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, at 6-15 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Business Maxim: "Our grand business is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand."—CARLYLE.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 5th, Full Moon, 1h. 54-9m. p.m.; Feb. 13th, Last Quarter, 6h. 16-9m. p.m.; Feb. 20th, New Moon, 4h. 22-1m. p.m.; Feb. 27th, First Quarter, 8h. 19-1m. a.m.; Feb. 8th, in Apogee, 10-6h. a.m.; Feb. 21, in Perigee, 4-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, February 5.—Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, at noon. P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of 2nd January, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p. m. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 7h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m.

Saturday February 6.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. First Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Meeting of the Bombay Branch, Countess of Dufferin Fund, Government House, 5-45 p.m. Royal Scottish Band, Farewell Concert, Green's Gardens, 7-30. p.m. B. V. R., Camp at Santa Cruz, Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m.

Sunday, February 7.—Septuagesima Sunday. Sun rises, 7h. 11m., Sun sets 6h. 35m.

Monday, February 8.—Bombay Horse Show in the morning. Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of a representative in the Legislative Council, 10 a. m. to 4 p.m. Sun rises 7h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m.

Tuesday, February 9.—H. E. the Governor's Levee, Bombay Secretariat, 5 p. m. Indian Specie Bank, Apollo Street, 3-30 p. m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of a representative Improvement Trustee, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m.

Wednesday, February 10.—Bombay Races, first day. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Horse Show. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of a representative Improvement Trustee, 10 a. m. to 4 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m.

HINDU FAIR.—The annual Fair in connection with the Sadeshwar Temple at Gurapdeo commences to-day and will continue for two days.

THE MISSION CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 2,668, the daily average being 86, new admissions 665:—Parsees 297, Hindoos 1,391, Mahomedans 714, Christians 266. 122 were vaccinated last month.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY FORTNIGHT.—During last month, the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,601 and the number of new admissions was 916 classified as below :—Hindoos 2,185, Mussalman 391, Parsee 5, other castes 17, total 2,601. The average daily attendance was 84.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Acting Coroner of Bombay, held an enquiry yesterday touching the death of Dhondi Shirpat, a labourer. He was working near a quarry hole when he accidently fell down into the hole, and was seriously injured. His skull was fractured and was taken to the hospital where he succumbed to the injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ACCIDENT TO A P. & O. ENGINEER.—About 7-30 p.m. on the 2nd instant the propeller of the s.s. "Arcadia" was being lowered into position in the P. and O. Company's Dry Dock, Mazagon; it slipped and swung out towards the scaffolding where several labourers were working. They all jumped on to the ground from a height of about 12 feet. One of them landed on top of Mr. J. W. Smith, Assistant Engineer, P. and O. Docks. The latter was hurt rather badly on the shin and was taken to the European General Hospital for being attended to.

ARRIVAL OF HAJIS.—The s.s. "Shah Allum" arrived in Bombay Harbour from Jeddah with 791 Hajis. Twenty-four deaths are reported to have occurred during the voyage principally due to dysentery and small-pox. The steamer was overdue for some time, but the delay was owing to some breakdown in the machinery. Another steamer (s.s. "Firoze") arrived with 916 Hajis. This steamer reports 26 deaths during the voyage; eight passengers were found suffering from small-pox and were removed to the Arthur Road Hospital.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Ratnuwibhusan Poddisinoo, a native of Ceylon, who was employed by Mr. Galapathy Mistry of Bombay, was reported on the 2nd ultimo to have absconded with Rs. 760 belonging to his employer. On a wire sent by the Commissioner of Police, the accused was arrested at Tuticorin and brought to Bombay. Rs. 250 was found with him. The man was placed before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, in the Esplanade Police Court, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Malfandaise, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. :—

March .....Through Bolts and Bars ..Urbach
Overture .....Rose Stephan .....Beethoven
Serenade.....Birthday .....Eisoldt
Selection.....Tom Jones.....German
Valse .....Immortelles.....Gung'l
Selection.....Tannhause .....R Wagner

RECKLESS MOTOR DRIVING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is to be regretted that rash motor driving instead of showing signs of decreasing in Bombay shows, unfortunately, an alarming tendency to increase, for recently no less then three convictions were secured in one day and this has been followed by others. This does not speak hopefully for the future and unless something is done, without delay, to put a stop to this standing danger, some lifelong injury or even instantaneous death will be the result. It seems that they manage these things better in Deccan Hyderabad. In the case of the nobleman who perilously jeopardised the life of His Highness the Nizam not only was he fined but had the mortification of having his motor cars confiscated to the State. But over-crowded Bombay, with nearly a million inhabitants, is not Hyderabad. Its ceaseless stream of heavy traffic passing through the city from morning till evening from all directions renders it absolutely imperative to intervene and adopt more drastic measures to remove, if not to minimise, this this preventable danger staring one hourly in the face. At present a simple fine is inflicted for the first offence, unless it happens to be a very serious one when a more deterrent punishment is sharply meted out; but for all subsequent offences something more than a fine should be adopted and doubtless the suspension of the certificate for a long term, together with a fine, would meet the case, and then if all this fails, and for downright gross carelessness, imprisonment with fine should be unhesitatingly inflicted. Rash and negligent motor driving is indulged in by not a few who are ever eager to clear the distance. But what the danger must be in other parts of the city where the Mounted Police is not in evidence to follow up sharply cases of accidents when the driver recklessly dashes past even where several cross-roads meet, and where the traffic is dangerously heavy, may be guessed. If such a state of things takes place in the Presidency Town it can be imagined what may happen in the Districts, particularly between Poona and Mahableshwar when racing and speed are considered most essential to cover long distances among rival drivers. The Hill Stations will soon be invaded for the hot weather, and therefore it behoves the authorities to issue a timely warning to prevent injury to life and limb, or even the loss of innocent lives, through reckless driving. Very often bullock carts are met on this road and the animals being unaccustomed to the deafening rush of motor cars when they suddenly come upon them a stampede follows, and in their fright and desperation they may take the shortest cut and plunge the cart with its occupants into the nearest ravine below where, perhaps, not one may be left to tell the tale! It does not take long for up-country bullocks to take sudden fright and rush headlong into the jaws of death.—Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

PROF. LEES SMITH'S LECTURE.

IN the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institution Hall last evening before another large audience Professor Lees Smith of the London School of Economics and Political Science delivered the 12th of his series of lectures on Higher Commercial Education and Business Training.

The lecturer "began" by saying that he would now proceed to discuss the question of preferential tariff. He would have to discuss firstly the effects of preferential tarriff on the trade of England, and secondly he would have to proceed to discuss the effects of preferential tariff on the trade in this country. Before proceeding to the actual effects on trade one had, he said, to enter into the preliminaries of the general progress of trade in India during the last generation. The argument urged in favour of preferential tariff had behind it the statement that the trade of India was in a very unsatisfactory condition. The reason for this unsatisfactory condition of trade given by those who urged arguments in favour of the preferential tariff was that it suffered from the principle of free trade and the cure was to be found in preferential tariff. On an examination of the general trade of India it would be found that the United Kingdom held two-thirds of the whole trade, a small portion went to the Colonies, and only a quarter of the whole trade of India was held by the foreign countries, that was to say only a fourth part of the Indian Trade was held by all the countries of the world outside the British Empire. This looked, as it appeared to many minds, a satisfactory position, but on a close examination it would be found that the position was depressing. The progress was considered satisfactory because those who urged the argument only looked back to what their position was a generation ago. Comparing the statistics of trade of Japan with this country they would find that the figures had increased to such an extent that in order to keep up a proportionate progress the trade of United Kingdom should come to fifteen hundred millions, a figure impossible to reach. They should not be discouraged at this because if they did not progress proportionately in case of one country they would find that the increase in the imports of United Kingdom was enormously greater than that of any other country in the world. Not only that but the increase was slightly greater than that of all the other countries of the world taken together. In view of the force which the Protectionists described, whether they had Free Trade or Protection 20 years hence they would be able to show results much more satisfactory than those shown by them during the past 20 years. The best method of discussing the subject was to take the figures of both the countries and to find out what they would gain and what they would have to pay. Then they could form their opinion as to which was heavier. In his next lecture he would proceed to discuss the proposals of the Tariff Reform Commission. He would find out how much India gained by the levy of tariff and then would base his conclusion upon general considerations and then upon the general recommendations of the Tariff Reform Commission. He had to complain against the fallacy in argument urged by that Commission. The figures placed before the public by the Commission were correct to a penny, but what he complained against was the way in which they drew their conclusions, for instance, he said, the Commission proposed a preference in case of jute, lac and tea, but India held a sole monopoly of the first two articles and as for tea India and Ceylon had the sole monopoly in British markets because the Indian and Ceylon teas had practically driven away Chinese tea which could not stand the competition in British markets.

The last lecture will be on Friday (to-morrow) evening at 6-15.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Local Allowance.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

With reference to a Corporation resolution of 26th November last sanctioning the lease of the stables and chawls at Foras Road belonging to Mr. H. N. Captain and others for a period of three years from 1st March next, the Commissioner stated that before executing the lease the owners of the premises in question were called upon to carry out certain repairs to the structures which were absolutely necessary, and to provide a water-closet. These works the owners declined to carry out and had now given the Commissioner notice to vacate the premises on the 28th February next, when the present lease expired. The Commissioner did not feel justified in carrying out the works at Municipal expense as it was likely that Municipal stables for D Ward would shorly be erected, in which case the money spent in repairing the present stables would be lost to the Municipality. In the circumstances he had decided to vacate Mr. Captain's stables on the 28th February next and to temporarily accommodate the animals and biggaries in the B. E. S. & T. Co.'s stables at the junction of Falkland Road and Foras Road now in the Municipality's possession. A few alterations and additional conveniences were however necessary to be carried out at these stables and he forwarded an estimate amounting to Rs. 8,297, being the cost of the works and requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of the amount from Surplus Cash Balance for the purpose.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the sanction asked for be granted.

Lieut.-Colonel M.A. T. Collie, moved:—" (1) The Standing Committee is of opinion that the method of ascertaining the sanitary condition of houses as regards privy accommodation should be conducted systematically; (2) When asking the sanction, of the Standing Committee for certain alterations, additions or conversions to the water carriage system, the following information should be laid before the Standing Committee:—(a) Whether the drainage arrangements of the locality are in a condition to receive the night-soil; (b) Whether the water pressure in each district throughout the day is sufficient to supply water to all floors of the house concerned; (c) The age of the building concerned and if it is structurally capable o bearing the weight of water storage tanks; (d) How far the request can be complied with within the terms of Section 250 (3) (e) of the Municipal Act."

The motion was carried.

The Proprietor, "Akhbar-i-Soudagar" Press, in a letter dated the 5th August 1908 said :—" I regret very much to inform you that my printing press suddenly took fire early this morning and is almost totally destroyed. I therefore take this earliest opportunity to inform you of the matter so that the Standing Committee and the Corporation may, under the unfortunate circumstances, agree to determine the printing contract."

The Commissioner in a letter dated 1st February 1909 said :—" With reference to Standing Committee's Resolution No. 3121 of the 5th August last I have the honour to state that as the "Akhbar-i-Soudagar" press has been destroyed by fire and the Proprietor through no fault of his own is no longer able to carry out the printing contract with the Municipality, I recommend that the contract with that Press be terminated with effect from the date of the fire and that the proprietor be absolved from all liability from that date. 2. The proprietors of the "Times of India" Press have since been entrusted with the printing work appertaining to the Standing Committee and the Corporation as per No. 3 Division at the rates previously quoted by them for a contract period of three years plus 12 1-2 per cent, in excess up to the time the work would be entrusted to them, with an alternative that if they got the new contract the increase of 12 1-2 per cent. is to be foregone. 3. In accordance with the wishes of the Standing Committee tenders were invited for No. 3 Division for alternative periods of one, two and three years, and in response, the following tenders have been received—The "Bombay Gazette" Limited; the Proprietor, British India Press; the Proprietor, Industrial Press, Messrs. Bennett, and Coleman & Co. ("Times of India".) 4. On tabulation the tenders stand as per tabulated statement, marked A & B sent herewith, which may be returned when no longer required. From the statements B it will be seen that the tender of the Industrial Press for one, two and three years is the lowest and works out as given below :—One year, Rs. 17,840; two years Rs. 17,840; and three years, Rs. 16,946. 5. As the tender of the Industrial Press is the lowest, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to its acceptance and to a contract being entered into with the Press for a period of two years only when the contracts for all other Divisions expire."

Sir Sassoon David and Mr. Chinoy suggested that the deposit fee might be increased. It was resolved to the effect that the letter from the "Akhbar-i-Soudagar" with the Commissioner's letter thereon be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that contract with the "Akhbar-i-Soudagar" be terminated with effect from date of fire and proprietor be absolved from all liability from their date, and that sanction be given to a contract being entered by the Commissioner with the Proprietor of Industrial Press, for two years.

LOCAL ALLOWANCE.

The Commissioner in a letter stated :—" I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of Government Resolution No. 2724 of 25th June last, Financial Department, sanctioning the grant of local allowances to Government clerks employed in the City of Bombay on salaries not exceeding Rs. 220 per month and to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,000 being devoted to the grant of similar but modified allowances to the staff employed by the Municipality. When first considering the lines on which these allowances should be given it occurred to me that it would be well to ascertain how far the present actual pay of the various Municipal employes compared with their pay some few years ago and to discriminate if possible between those whose pay had been raised pay in the last 8 or 10 years and those whose pay had remained stationary during that period. I also in consultation with the Chief Accountant laid down a modified scale of allowances to correspond as a municipal scale with that granted by Government, the lesser amounts proposed for Municipal servants being due (1) to the necessity for economy in the total grant payable and (2) to the rate of pay in the Municipal offices having been more frequently raised than had been the case with the Government servants. The results have been most carefully worked out by the Chief Accountant and are embodied in his report No. 8870 of the 27th January and in the statement accompanying which shows in detail the changes that have occurred since 1899-1900 in the rate of pay in the various Offices and the cases in which the grant of the allowances would be on this plan absolutely inadmissible. The results show that were we to grant allowances on the same scale as Government that annual charge to the Municipality would be Rs. 1,26,359 which in my opinion would at present be an excessive burden for the Corporation to assume, that were the allowances to be granted to everybody on the lower or Municipal scale the charge for the year would be Rs. 34,496 also a sum which I consider excessive, finally that if all allowances are to be disallowed in the case of (1) newly created appointments, (2) appointments of which the pay has been increased, and (3) appointments which have recently been the subject of re-organisation the total allowances payable would be Rs. 22,783 only, an amount which I consider insufficient. It appears moreover from an analysis of the number of employes in each class: (1) Rs. 25-40, (2) Rs. 41-75, (3) Rs. 76-102, (4) Rs. 101-125, (5) Rs. 126-150 and (6) Rs. 151-200 as shown in the Chief Accountant's statement that if the disallowances system is approved the recipients in the various classes will be limited to the following number :—(1) 113 out of 651; (2) 109 out of 319; (3) 20 out of 88; (4) 18 out of 32; (5) 15 out of 67; (6) 9 out of 35—224—1,192. That is to say that there will be only 284 recipients of allowances out of a staff of 1192. If discrimination is carried to such a point as this I fear that the result will be a general dis-satisfaction and logically if we discriminate with any intention of preciseness the results must be somewhat as detailed above and consequently be unsatisfactory. I have therefore decided to discard the system detailed in the Chief Accountant's letter and to recommend that the allowances should be given on a different plan. I think that we must recognize that the lowest grade of employed feel the greatest need for assistance in the matter of allowances and that after the grade of Rs. 100—is reached a man's financial position is much more free from anxiety.

Lastly I consider that we must limit the allowances to a sum approximating as nearly as possible to Rs. 50,000. Working on this basis I submit two proposals one the very simple one of giving a monthly allowance of Rs. 4 per month to all employes other than the labour staff drawing less than Rs. 101 per month. The cost of this will be Rs. 50,784 per annum as soon below :—

Pay.	No.	Allowances.
Class I. Up to Rs. 40	651	31,248
Class II. Rs. 41 to 75	319	15,312
Class III. Rs. 76 to 100	88	4,224
Total ...	1,060	50,784

An alternative, but I think less desirable; proposal is that the recipients should include incumbents drawing up to Rs. 125, and that the lowest paid grade should get the lowest allowance consideration being had to the fact that the bulk of the low paid clerks have only recently been placed on a scale of Rs. 25-3-40 which has considerably improved their position. The result of this will be the following :—

Scale of salaries.	No. of incumbents.	Rate of allowance.	Gross amount payable.
Up to Rs. 40	651	3	23,436
Rs. 41—Rs. 75	319	5	19,140
Rs. 76—Rs. 100	88	5	5,280
Rs. 100—Rs. 126	32	5	1,920
	1,090		49,776

I leave it to the Standing Committee and the Corporation to decide whether either of the above proposals should be adopted and from what date effect should be given to their wishes. Government have granted the allowances from May 31st but our revised Budget provision of Rs. 50,000 will allow (subject to a small extra grant) for their being paid with effect from March 1st).

It was resolved to refer the question to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Chairman, Sir Sassoon David, Mr. Gell, Mr. J. A. Wadia and Lieut.-Col. Collie.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The Italy Earthquake Film.

THE Management of this excellent show intend to exhibit a new film, illustrating the recent terrible earthquake in Italy, as an extra to the usual programme at all the sessions, from to-morrow. This new Film commences with some fine pictures of Messina before the terrible occurrence, in which she stands out in all her grandeur and beauty, followed by actual representations of some of the scenes witnessed after the terrible devastation caused by the earthquake, from which some faint idea may be obtained of the awful reality, which has involved so great a loss of life and property. Some of these latter scenes are very touching indeed, and it speaks well for the Management of this Cinematograph that they have so soon succeeded in placing before the public of Bombay a realistic representation of such a recent event, which has become one of world-wide interest. It is to be ho

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

A TERRITORIAL DIVISION IN BEING.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—In the December number of the "Royal Artillery Journal" Colonel A. Keene, D.S.O., late of the Royal Artillery, describes a week spent in the divisional camp of the West Riding Territorial Division. Colonel Keene, who will be remembered as commanding the Mountain Artillery at Jutogh some years ago, is Assistant Secretary of the National Service League and as such is to some extent in the anti-Territorial camp. Happily of late the League is lending its by no means negligible influence to the support of the Territorial scheme as a step in the right direction, in so far as it has given the organisation on which compulsory service may be hung. At first it was inclined to take up the position of scoffer. We may, therefore, conclude that Colonel Keene's position is by no means that of the special pleader. The points that he brings to notice are exactly those that bulk most importantly in the advantages of the Territorial organization, viz., the making of a coherent force out of a mass of ill-assorted units and the bestowal of a trained staff, and in addition the enlistment of the sympathies of the people of England under their country authorities in the assistance and maintenance of the force. The camp and manœuvre area of this particular division were near Redcar by the mouth of the Tees. The County Association had hired an area of 260 acres for camp and actual drill-ground at a rent of one pound an acre for the camping ground and ten shillings an acre for the drill ground. The manœuvre area was given free of charge by patriotic landowners. The Redcar Urban Council laid on an excellent water-supply and charged only five pounds (a nominal rent) for so doing. The Yorkshire Branch of the Y.M.C.A. put up two large marquees which were immensely used. These items show the extent to which the wise intention of the scheme, the co-ordination of local effort, is already being fulfilled.

It being the first year the remount arrangements were late, the Remount Officer of the County Association not having been appointed till June. This only left him a month to make the necessary arrangements and collect the 860 horses required. In future it will be his duty to register all likely horses in the County and earmark them for actual mobilisation to the most conveniently sited units. Certain batteries collected their own horses, and the remainder were all railed to Redcar and there distributed. The rate paid by the County Association was four pounds per horse for fifteen days, "plus," of course, their keep for that period. The Territorial Brigade Commanders are Territorial officers with Regular Adjutants. A retired Regular officer with an ex-Regular Staff Captain form the Commander and Staff of the Divisional Artillery (twelve batteries). Colonel Keene saw the divisional manœuvres with which the camp ended and was struck by the difference between the old days and now; the whole division, complete with its trains and services, being manœuvred intact by a General and Staff who knew their business. That is to say, it was a force capable of taking the field in its own country, which we have never had before. In other words, at present we have the efficiency of the old Volunteers "plus" all the organisation that was hitherto wanting. To what higher standard the unit efficiency will reach and whether it will be quite high enough is another matter. Colonel Keene being an artilleryman and writing for artillerymen naturally devotes most of his space to giving his impressions of the artillery. He saw them at practice, and thought they were trying to run before they could walk, and he describes the range accommodation as poor. The officers and men he considered of a distinctly good class. He describes the officers as keen, alert, resolute-looking men, capable if well taught of turning out reasonably efficient batteries. He urges that each County Association should buy twelve cast artillery horses for each battery, and keep them at the headquarters of each artillery brigade, so that the men should not forget the riding and driving they practised at their camp. This, however, is provided for in many divisions where the training grant provides horses and riding schools at corps headquarters. The County Association would hire pensioners or Territorial soldiers to look after these horses, treating them as do the Swiss, as civilian employees, except when up for training.

The general impression, therefore, that Colonel Keene conveys is that the organisation is a very real affair, full of promise, provided always that the necessary funds are forthcoming for the growing requirements of the force. Immense hard work is being put into every form of activity connected with the force by the Regular and Permanent Staff, so that the most may be made of the time that is available. From all over England comes the same report, viz., of the efforts that each local authority and each county is making to enable the Territorial Force to do business. The demand that Lord Roberts and the National Service League are making for a million of men has at any rate created enough stir to enable all those who read to use their best efforts to make the voluntary method a success. About 300,000 men is the total so far reached of the 309,000 required. Two questions now remain. First, will the Territorial Army fill? Second, will it be efficient? To the latter last we can only answer that it will be far more so than the Volunteer organisation to which England has long pinned faith. To the former, time alone will find the answer. In any case we have the organisation for a Home Defence Army, and the nation can face the problem of how to fill the ranks. The manner in which, if the necessity should appear, some modification of the Swiss system could be applied to the new framework is simple enough. It will be necessary only to give the County Associations the legal power and the mustering machinery, for them to post each lad as he comes to the military age to one of the county corps. The corps will need to have a peace strength far in excess of their field strengths, so that they can train as many men as come of the military age. This will allow of the different corps mustering at full strength and leaving a large depot behind. It will also allow of corps always being at full strength at drill, and of embodied corps having field strength at headquarters, and men going to their avocations in turn in times of international strain when it is necessary to embody the force.

FICTION AND SOME FACTS.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—Each day finds in the Indo-Indian Press many bitter paragraphs wailing over the impoverishment and general ruin of India. They have been made up on the spot as suited the necessities of the writers. Others are quotations from certain works of exposition on India manufactured by patriotic or sympathetic authorities, or are variations on the themes furnished by these writers, with colours and quantities modified to the needs of the occasion. About all there is a sameness. In the beginning was the golden age. Then all was happiness, perfection, grace, beauty, religion and riches; all men were heroes and all women fitting mates and mothers. The duration and date of this period varies considerably. By some rank pessimists it is thought to have ended from two thousand to twenty thousand years back. Others consider that it endured till the time of the Mahomedan conquests. Others again think that, with Moses and Micah, it lingered on till the Battle of Plassey. A few are convinced that it was Lord Curzon who dissipated the last traces of the golden age. They dream too that in this dark hour they feel the dawn, that the wheel swinging full circle will bring back the age as it was before Mahmud of Ghazni, following numerous precedents, kicked open the gates of India, looted the land, and set an example that found many imitators.

The most authoritative works quoted by the pessimists when they condescend to support their allegations, are the famous "Economic History." "Prosperous India," "England and India," "The Victorian Age." "Poverty of India," "Famines" "Commercial Statistics." The great apostles are Wilson, Naorojee, Dutt and Digby. There are a host of other minor ones, but very noisy, who hope, by force of declamation, loud and strong, to attain in time to the very front rank, and to universal quotation. The day may come when other watchers for the dawn will forget Messrs. Digby Dutt and Naorojee utterly, and sing the perfections, and quote the burning words and wonderful statistics of Messrs, Tilak, and Pal, to say nothing of the still more notable gentleman who claimed recently to have furnished Lord Morley with the idea and pattern of the latest changes. Poor Mr. Surrendra Nath Bannerjee in the midst of this storm of competition has already begun to be pushed into the background considerable, and to be described by some enthusiastic patriots as "an extinct geyser"—they will not even allow him the more honourable title of Volcano.

The men and works named above are the great authorities put forward in support of the theory of the ruin and spoliation of India. The small men who make these charges, even the great prophets themselves, have, so far, not been taken really seriously by any except themselves, and by some sections of innocent and hysterical, or malicious, folk in England and abroad, particularly in the United States and Germany. The Government of India has practically ignored them and their works. When they have wrought direct sedition and induced men to break the laws they have been reproved and sometimes punished lightly. The underground work they have done, the wild statements they have made, their talk and writing in India and abroad, and their combinations and samajes,—all these have aroused the most languid attention, on the part of Government, and induced no action. The wildest assertions of misconduct and malfeasance have not drawn an official denial, the most obviously "cooked" statistics have been allowed to pass uncorrected into public circulation. The Government has forgotten that modern, democratic man, the owner of a vote, is despite the efforts of National School teachers, quite as essentially ignorant as, and very much more hysterically emotional than, his fore-fathers; that these wild denunciations supported by false, but unrebutted, figures and statistics, influence public opinion, and votes, and in this manner the easily moved, vote-hungry Home Government, which has power to introduce modification and confusion of all kinds into the Councils of India.

The only occassion upon which the Indian Government rose to the occasion, and rebuked monstrous mis-statements, putting the truth before the public was when a series of violent attacks were made on the land policy. Except for this solitary official statement, the most malicious and false criticisms and declarations regarding the economic condition and progress of India and its people, the most glaring falsehoods concerning the trade policy in the past of the H. E. I. Company, and in the present of H. M's. Government are allowed to pass unchallenged. The result is already evil, and the evil will grow. It is time a readable and fully authoritative hand book, fellow to the Land Policy volume of eight years ago, was issued. None reads, or can be expected to read, the univiting and often little interesting, blue folios issued by the Sirkar, except a few officials or journalists.

The need has been filled in part by the address of Mr. Charles McMinn, (late I. C. S.), delivered to the E. I. Association on December 1st 1908. This was printed in the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" of January 1909, and is now reprinted and issued in pamphlet form by the Oriental Institute, Woking. Mr. McMinn is of all men, least open to the charge of lack of sympathy for India. His life has proven his love. In his pamphlet he takes the master "authorities" of the great Indian wail, and picks absolutely to pieces their most valued statistics. He shows them to have been guilty either of the most criminal carelessness, or of base dishonesty. The most damning statements are proved to be fictitious, the most formidable figures to have been garbled. Nearly every one of the "facts" of these patriotic writers is shown to be the most specious fiction. Gains are written down as losses, and then multiplied, and it is evident that the one thing these patriot writers and statisticians lack, is the one thing necessary in any man, a working idea of honesty and honour. Mr. McMinn's pamphlet goes some way to correct the prevailing erroneous belief. But it is not enough Government must finish the work which he has begun.

HOME DEFENCE BY DRAMA.

The "MADRAS MAIL":—Reuter cables that a great sensation has been created in England by the production of a play, dealing with the danger of invasions, and that it is proposed to station Recruiting Officers for the Territorial Army at the Metropolitan and Provincial theatres at which this drama is acted. There is little occasion for national self-congratulation in the adoption of such means of promoting recruiting for the Territorial Army, but though the means may be dubious, and though the patriotism of excitement must die down after a while, the nation cannot afford to criticise methods which promise to make good part of the deficiency in the force for home defence. The British people, heedless for so long of much that Lord Roberts and other less distinguished authorities have been preaching, have at length begun to take the subject of home defence with some seriousness. Mr. Haldane said last month that he had added 95,000 men to the Forces. The statement is correct in so far as it applies to increases in certain special forces. But it is misleading, as every statement of the kind must be which does not compare the total force available now and before Mr. Haldane evolved his scheme. If a comparison be instituted between the total force, Regular and Auxiliary, existing in 1905 and the total now available, it will become clear that there has been a decrease of 80,000 men and about 3,000 Officers. The shortage is great enough to justify serious anxiety, now that it is generally admitted by the chief authorities on the question that an invasion is not impossible.

Two points have to be considered in this connection, the possibility of surprise and the difficulty of making good losses in war. With reference to the first, it is time the optimistic easy which declares sudden aggression to be impossible in a civilised age was ended. Between 1700 and 1870 there were 104 cases of hostilities commencing without declaration of war, and that human nature has not changed altogether since the latter of those two dates is shown by the Russo-Japanese War. Even if notice were given it would not be the six months that are required for completing the training of Mr. Haldane's Force. The second point is perhaps even more important. The history of the Franco-Prussian War shows that for every six men at the front a reserve of five men was required within six months of the beginning of hostilities, while in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877 a reserve of twice the size of the force actually engaged in the war was found necessary. These are disquieting facts which require to be pondered. What experience has shown to be the requirements in time of war must be met, and at present there is little prospect of an adequate reserve force from which losses could be made good.

The gravity of the situation is most clearly shown by an article which Lord Esher has contributed to "National Defence." Lord Esher is the permanent member of the Imperial Defence Committee, the trusted adviser of Mr. Haldane, and the authority responsible for the largest of the Territorial Associations, that of the County of London. What he does not know of the present condition of the Territorial Army is not knowable. And he is found in no cheerful mood in his latest pronouncement on the subject. In fact, he judges it necessary to lay much stress on the inevitableness of conscription if the requisite force cannot be provided under the Haldane system, whereas, until lately, he was one of those who spoke of conscription as a remote possibility and were confident of supplying the military needs of the United Kingdom by means of the present system. One way or another the force has to be found, he says, and if it has become necessary to appeal to the public from the stage and to rely on the excitement produced by sensational spectacles, even that method will have to be adopted.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

WRITING in anticipation of the opening of the Opium Conference, "The Celestial Empire" of January 9, says:—By the first of next month the eyes of quite a large portion of the world will be focussed upon Shanghai where the Conference upon the opium question will be holding its sittings. Since the famous prohibition edict was issued from Peking which gave the impetus to start the crusade proper against opium this will have been the most important step in the campaign, and when its sittings are concluded after, it may be, several weeks, decisions having a most important bearing upon the subjects in hand, may be looked for. The fact of over a dozen countries, including most of the great powers, being concerned in the movement gives the conference a worldwide importance, and Shanghai may consider herself flattered in having been selected as its venue. Among the nations sending delegates are to be noted China, Great Britain, the United States, Russia, France, Germany, Portugal, Siam, Turkey, Persia, Japan, and Holland, and while countries such as Britain are to be represented by as many as five commissioners others will appoint only two or three, so that there may be between forty and fifty delegates with their secretaries. For the Conference the Palace Hotel has been selected, and the whole of the fifth floor of the new portion of the building has been set apart for its accomodation. That it will prove an ideal home for the Conference we doubt not will be shown by the time the business is in progress. On the fifth floor, the banqueting hall which presents a magnificent view of the Bund and river, is being given over to the meetings, and here also will take place the banaquets which are being given to the commissioners by H. E. Viceroy Tuan Fang and also by the American delegates. Adjoining are rooms set apart for committees of the Conference to meet in, and the Chinese delegates have secured a room as their office during the meetings, as likewise have done the Americans. Near at hand will be arranged a lounge for the convenience of members, and here visitors will be received.

Though it is generally taken for granted that the principal if not almost the sole aim of the Conference is to assist China in combating the opium habit, it is quite a mistake to imagine that this is the sole object of its being held. In an interview with one of the delegates at present in Shanghai a "Mercury" representative was able to glean information throwing a strong light upon the great stake which countries like the United States have in the Conference. Summoned on the initiative of America the Conference will deal with the questions of opium and morphia and their derivatives in all their aspects, treating the subject not only from the standpoint of their use but also cultivation. One reason given for foreign countries displaying so much enthusiasm for and interest in what is taking place is the growing dread that the consumption of the drugs above named is increasing and taking a firm hold upon their nationals, perhaps in a scarcely perceptible degree only but nevertheless in a sufficiently dangerous degree. The delegate interviewed gave statistics which showed roughly that one hundred thousand people in the States, of which only a small proportion were Chinese, were addicted either to opium smoking or the injection of morphia, and though this made a comparatively small percentage of the total population it was sufficiently large to cause alarm. This is why America takes such a keen interest in the work of the delegates, an interest which is quickened by her well-known desire to assist China. While assured of the good-will of each of the countries represented, China will not be in the position of simply taking the advice of disinterested friends, but will be one of a number of countries, each of which is face to face with a similar problem, though possibly in a lessor degree.

Asked whether any of the resolutions or decisions arrived at by the Conference would be considered binding on any of the nations represented one delegate expressed the opinion that probably they would, but another said that everything would require to be submitted to the various governments before any action recommended by the Conference could be adopted. Certainly if a measure were supported by the delegates of the particular country to which it had reference it might be considered to have the utmost weight in influencing that country's attitude, and expressions was given to the view that very probably no government would care to go back on what its representatives had done. This, it seems is rather a sweeping statement to make in view of the amount which such a country as Great Britain would have at stake in the way of revenue were any drastic measure decided upon. It is possible that the commission may hear witnesses upon the subject under review but more than likely it will content itself with an examination of regulations and restrictions appertaining to the use of the drugs in the various countries interested. It has not been definitely decided what the procedure will be and the preliminary meetings will be set apart for the election of a Chairman, discussion of rules etc. While they will not be public in the sense that all will be admitted to hear the proceedings, the meetings may be open to the press, but this also has not yet been definitely decided. At the present time it is impossible to give anything like a full list of the delegates, for some of the countries have not yet sent the names of their representatives and many changes have already taken place in the personnel of the delegations in cases in which appointments were made some time ago.

THE death has occurred at Bournemouth of Colonel C. M. Haggard, late Royal Artillery, at the age of fifty-five. He became lieutenant in 1873, captain in 1883, major in 1890, lieutenant-colonel in 1900, and colonel in 1904. Colonel Haggard served in the Afghan war in 1878-79, and was present at the capture of Peiwar Kotal and the engagement of Charawasiab, receiving the medal with clasp for the campaign. He took part in the Burmese expedition in 1886-87, was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with clasp.

FEMALE education does not seem to make much progress in the United Provinces. The Director in his Report observes that in numerical progress the year 1907-08 may be regarded as not unsatisfactory, as there was an increase in the number of institutions from 1,067 to 1,135, while the pupils increased from 40,111 to 47,613. But over 40,000 of the pupils were in the lower Primary stage, and, as the Report remarks, the education received by most of these was nominal. The difficulty of finding competent teachers has not diminished. In most cases it is found necessary to rely on superannuated men as teachers in the absence of qualified women, and in many instances there is utter lack of interest in the work shown by both teachers and taught. Pupils are found year after year in the same class, having failed to make any progress, and not a few of the school-registers contain fictitious names. There are, of course, institutions to which these remarks do not apply, and the higher education of women is well provided for in the excellent Isabella Thoburn College, but on the whole female education in the United Provinces is in a very unsatisfactory state.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 3.

Light precipitation occurred yesterday in Kashmir and along the North-West Himalayas and a few very light falls of rain are reported from the plains and North-west India. The chief amounts are—Murree, Simla and Chakrata, half an inch; Rajkote and Bhuj, quarter, and light falls of about a tenth of an inch at Dwarka, Lahore, and Rawalpindi.

There has been a rapid rise in the Barometer in the extreme North and in consequence the pressure is now relatively in defect in the neighbourhood of Allahabad. This change of pressure conditions has led to the clearing of the weather in the North and North-west and the formation of clouds over the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces. In the latter areas light rain may fall locally, but in the East and North-west of India a further precipitation of any consequence is not likely.

The snowfall at Simla yesterday was accompanied by considerable thunder and lightning, which is an unusual occurrence at this time of the year.

Temperature has risen in the United Provinces and has fallen in North-west India generally, but departures from normal are not very large.

Forecast.—Scattered showers are possible in the United Provinces, parts of Central India, the Central Provinces and Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask (2nd)	74·3	68·6	...	1·64
Muskat (2nd)	76·8	67·1	...	4·70
Multan	66·3	40·6	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	61·4	31·9	0·12	1·58
Lahore	61·4	41·2	0·11	3·15
Sirsa	67·3	38·6	...	0·28
Ambala	69·5	44·5	...	1·07
Delhi	72·7	51·2	...	0·47
Agra	75·0	54·0	0·02	1·08
Mainpuri	77·8	55·1	...	0·89
Jhansi	80·5	56·0	...	0·44
Cawnpore	79·9	50·9	...	0·16
Allahabad	80·1	51·5	...	0·22
Jacobabad	70·1	38·8	...	0·07
Karachi	73·5	56·0	...	0·69
Ajmer	72·9	47·2	...	0·33
Jaipur	74·2	45·1	0·03	0·40
Kotah	?	?	...	0·18
Bhuj	?	55·0	0·21	0·91
Dwarka	78·8	59·2	0·12	0·12
Veraval	76·7	64·8	...	0·00
Rajkot	78·9	54·7	0·32	0·32
Bhavnagar Para	84·5	63·5	0·65	0·65
Surat	83·1	62·9	0·02	0·02
Ahmedabad	81·1	58·7	0·07	0·07
Deesa	81·8	51·9	...	0·07
Neemuch	75·0	49·8	...	0·00
Indore	78·1	56·6	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	79·5	49·8	...	0·86
Saugor	79·1	56·5	...	0·32
Hoshangabad	81·1	52·9	...	1·54
Khandwa	84·2	58·1	...	0·07
Akola	84·7	54·1	...	0·00
Amraoti	83·8	56·6	...	1·06
Nagpur	82·6	52·6	...	0·02
Chanda	84·5	51·0	...	0·00
Balpur	81·2	56·6	...	0·00
Bombay	79·0	66·1	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	81·8	62·6	...	0·20
Mormugao	82·9	66·7	...	0·00
Kurwar	83·3	60·0	...	0·00
Malegaon	84·4	55·6	...	0·33
Ahamednagar	82·9	56·5	...	0·00
Poona	84·0	51·2	...	0·37
Sholapur	87·6	56·9	...	0·00
Bijapur	88·2	59·7	...	0·15
Belgaum	85·8	53·1	...	0·34
Aurangabad	83·2	53·2	...	0·32
Nizamsbad (Indur)	86·9	52·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	87·2	59·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	85·2	68·9	...	0·24
Calicut	85·8	71·6	...	9·36
Cochin	89·7	75·8	...	1·09
Colombo	85·0	69·5	...	6·20
Masulipatam	84·7	68·8	...	0·23
Bellary	92·0	59·3	...	0·26
Cuddapah	92·7	68·1	...	4·05
Madras	88·0	68·0	...	18·84
Bangalore	87·3	59·3	...	0·87
Coimbatore	91·4	64·7	...	0·25
Trichinopoly	91·6	67·3	...	6·20
Negapatam	84·9	68·0	...	10·20

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd February, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·12 inch of rain and Lahore 0·11 inch. Light cloud persists in the eastern districts but elsewhere skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect at Delhi but is equal to or above the average at the other stations. Temperature is normal in East Punjab but has fallen and is now generally in defect elsewhere, the deficiency at Rawalpindi during the day amounting to 21°.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and both the maximum and minimum are now higher than usual at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. The air contains the normal amount of moisture. Temperature has generally fallen; it is now in defect in Upper Sind and West Rajputana and normal elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—General rain has fallen in Cutch and Kathiawar; Bhuj has had 0·21 inch, Dwarka 0·12 inch, Rajkot 0·32 inch and Bhavnagar Para 0·65 inch. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in West Central India but is normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum round the Gulf of Cambay.

The Central Provinces.—Skies continue clear in the southern half of the division but moderate cloud has appeared in the northern half. The moisture in the air has increased and is now equal to the average except at a few stations. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal. Temperature continues in slight defect except at Bombay where the minimum is now normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average in Hyderabad and South Bombay Deccan but has increased and is now generally in excess elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Pressure has risen rapidly to considerably and the disturbed conditions of weather in Kathiawar and Gujarat and in the East and North Punjab have passed away. They have however caused general rain in Catch and Kathiawar and in the North Punjab. Skies have almost cleared in North-West India but moderate cloud has appeared in the United Provinces and the northern half of the Central Provinces, where pressure is now relatively low.

A few light showers may occur in the eastern districts of the United Provinces and in the North-East Central Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 3rd February was 30.024 in. 10ft. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Feb. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Salsette" which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Aitken, Mr H H — Nelson, Mr W and Mrs
Apcar, Mrs A — Price, Mr J D
Craig, Mr J — Robb, Mr W
Counthorpe, Mr H F — Seyboth, Mrs and infant
Gillies-Glennie, Mr F T — Tyers, Mr J E
Ingram, Mr M E and Mrs — Vaughan, Mrs J E and infant
Lloyd, Maj W E Mrs and infant — Weir, Col T S

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Heron, Mrs — Heron, Miss I
Heron, Miss M

FROM MARSEILLES.

Amerbury, Maj W L — MacLucas, Mr H P
Bonham Carter, Mr H — Napier, Mr G
Beith, Mr A — Palmer, Lt J H G
Bonham Carter, Miss — Pilcher, Mr H P
Hent, Mr J C — Roy, Mr N C
Campbell, Mr T R — Richetts, Mr H W
Foster, Mrs — Satira, Miss
Hobson, Mr G C — Strahan, Miss
Henderson, Mr J — Tata, Mr Ratan and Mrs
Honshin, Mr J B — Turner, Mrs J A
Keir, Mr and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Dow, Mr D — Kerr, Mr E C

FOR KARACHI.

Grimshaw, Maj E W — Hodgson, Mr A

FOR HONGKONG.

Hattmark, Mr — Lyckholm, Mr

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th February.

548. DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

6" B.L.C. an. Battery Drill for the Galeore Teams at Mahalaxmi Fort on Saturday, the 6th instant at 5 p.m.

Dress.—Khaki, and Caps.

551 DRILLS.

No. 2 Company.

There will 6" B. L. C. Gun Drill for the Galeore Teams at Mahalaxmi Fort to-day at 9 p.m.

Dress.—Plain clothe.

552 REVERSION.

Sergt. F. W. Petch reverts to Gunner at his own request and is transferred to the reserve.

553 PROMOTION

Corpl. M. A. Angus is promoted Sergeant Vice Petch reverted.

554 RIFLE MEETING.

The B. V. A. Rifle Association Meeting will be continued on Sunday the 7th inst. at the British Infantry Range at Colaba Shooting to Commence at 7 a.m.

B. P. OUDLIF, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 4th February.

717. Inspection. Parade.—It is notified for information that the Annual Inspection will take place in Camp on Saturday next, the 6th instant at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Uniform, Drill Order.

1 Every member who is not on leave is required by regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

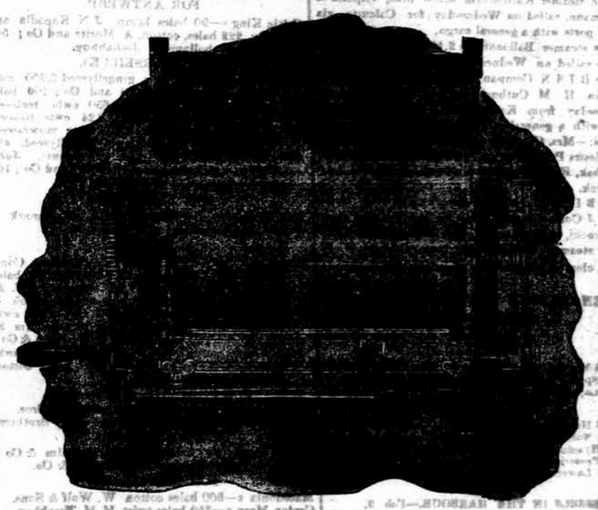
2 The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their company to attend this parade.

Trains.—The Railway authorities have made arrangements to provide accommodation by the trains leaving Colaba at 3-5 and 3-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE American Consul at Nantes reports a novel use of the telephone. In Norway, he states, a telephone has been invented for use in fishing. A microphone, which amplifies submarine sounds, is shut up in a thin, water-tight steel box and kept in constant communication by metallic wires with a telephonic receiver installed on the fishing boat. It is stated that with this apparatus the fisherman is always informed of the approach of fish. Moreover, it is said, that each kind of fish gives in the instrument a peculiar sound. Thus the arrival of herring is signalised by a sort of whistling; the codfish announces its arrival in the neighbourhood by a sort of grunting.

RONEO LETTER COPIER.



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Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It instantly relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; always restores the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.
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HAND POWER CENTRIFUGAL
FOR SMALL SUGAR PLANTATIONS.
Send for Descriptive Catalogue of these, also of our Steam, Electric and Belt-driven Machines.
SCORES OF MACHINES IN USE.
THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED,
HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

Remarkable Results from "Hair Drill."

Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.

Another Week's Test now Offered.

A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.

There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant: and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—

A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.

B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.

C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.

D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.

E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.

A typical case where a short course of "Hair Drill" will prove beneficial.

We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.

Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.

The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.

Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.

Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use.

"Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.

No greater mistake can be made than to resort to internal remedies which only ruin the constitution, or to use cheap, worthless remedies which will but aggravate hair decay an unhealthiness.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO.,
96-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name _____

Address _____

The wide-spread and ever-increasing popularity of
MARTELL'S BRANDY
is due to the high standard of excellence always maintained.

From 1715 to 1908,
—for more than **190** years,—
MARTELL'S BRANDY
has invariably represented
the BEST QUALITY in BRANDY.

All over Great and Greater Britain
—in the homes—in the shops,
you find
MARTELL'S BRANDY
The Brandy with
the BLUE and SILVER LABEL.

BENGER'S FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

IRRITATION AFTER SHAVING

That painful, irritating soreness after shaving is quickly healed and relieved by the application of Pond's Extract. If your skin is tender, and shaving makes it rough and raw, you should use Pond's.

POND'S EXTRACT IS ALWAYS READY FOR USE

and should be kept in every home. Quickly relieves burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, sprains, outbreaks in the skin, sores, piles, etc. Pond's is valuable in the kitchen, in the bed-room, in the nursery; indeed it is valuable everywhere. Sold in bottles at 1/1½d. 2/3d. and 4/6d. Ask your Chemist to-day for a bottle.

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Pond's EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

HYDERABAD NOTES.

The Lungar Procession.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JANUARY 30.

THERE is no institution or function that will more fittingly repay the trouble of witnessing than the Lungar procession in Hyderabad, which is a fixed event on the 5th day of Moburram. In this pageant may be seen the type of soldier who wields the cross-bow and the modern warrior armed with the most up-to-date weapon calculated to deal certain death. But what is the Lungar in itself? As understood now, it is nothing more than a march-past of the armed retainers of feudal dignitaries, gorgeously caparisoned elephants, camels, and horses, before the throne of the Nizam, who sits enthroned on his "Musnad," or seat of majesty, to receive the homage of his faithful subjects. Here may be seen uniforms that were in vogue centuries back, and also the most recent accessions of modern warfare as to style and dress. The origin of the Lungar, however, is past history and accepted tradition. It is believed that during the year 1594 A.D., Prince Abdulla Khan, who was the son of the then reigning ruler Kuli Kutub Shah, left Hyderabad City for Golconda, seated on an elephant. This animal became recalcitrant and, dispersing his attendants, made for the jungles with the terror-stricken prince on his back. Haiyat Begum, the mother of the Prince, overcome with grief for the safety of her son, ordered suitable food to be placed everywhere around, both for her son and the elephant. She also vowed—as most people know—that should her son return safely she would make a chain of gold corresponding to the ordinary chain used for tethering elephants, and would distribute its links in charity. Somehow things happened according to the wishes of the mother; and her son having returned she immediately fulfilled her vow. The prince with the gold chain and a procession of all the nobles and troops went to the shrine of a Shiah Saint to offer up thanks for his preservation from danger. When the ceremony was over, the golden chain was cut up into fragments and distributed amongst religious mendicants and beggars. From this time the procession—now familiarly known as the Lungar—became an annual institution, and the present Nizams, though Sunnis, faithfully commemorate a festival initiated by their Shiah predecessors. No more is the golden chain given away in charity, nor is food for man and beast placed everywhere around the City; but the display of gorgeous uniforms and cloth of gold, reflecting the meridian sun, dazzles the eye of the on-looker. All the armed forces of the State pass in review on Lungar Day. It is, however, only the disciplined troops that rivet attention. The recognised Regular and Imperial Service together with the unrecognised Golconda Brigade are made to appear in up-to-date equipment and accoutrements, and marchpast with a swagger intended to impress the mind of the spectator that they are as able to storm the fort of Golconda as to fight the battle of Oomdurman. At the head of this imposing cavalade is, of course, Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, who is always very much to the front, armed cap-a-pie and begrimed with medals, soldierly in gait and appearance, to which is and added the Collar of Knighthood recently conferred upon him. Following on the lines laid down by tradition, feudal nobles also have their Lungar, whereby dependants who otherwise have an existence purely on paper become personified.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

The third ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above Bank was held yesterday, when Sir Sassoon David the Chairman presided. In addressing the meeting he said:—

Gentlemen.—In the course of the few remarks that I had the pleasure of making at our last annual meeting, I expressed a hope that the balance sheet that we should place before you this year might show still more satisfactory results than the last. This expectation has, by your cordial support and co-operation, been amply realised, and I think we have again every reason to congratulate ourselves on the results of the working and the excellent progress we have made during the past year. Our profits for the last by no means a good banking year are Rs. 1,23,102-8-3 more than in the preceding one, and our working capital has increased by over 47 lakhs. Our current accounts alone during the past year have increased by the large sum of Rs. 39,92,602, or over 100 per cent., testifying in a remarkable manner to the confidence of the public in your Bank. As stated in the directors' report, which is in your hands, the net profit for the year was Rs. 4,51,110-1-8 and, adding to this the balance brought forward from last year, we have the substantial sum of Rs. 4,68,529-9-6. You will observe that the net profit works out at trifle over 9 per cent. for the year on our paid up capital of fifty lakhs. The interim dividend already paid at 5 per cent. per annum, and the dividend at the rate of 6 per cant. per annum now proposed to be paid, will absorb Rs. 2,75,000, leaving for disposal Rs. 1,93,529-9-6. Of this sum we propose to place Rs. 1,25,000 to reserve fund, and have much pleasure in recommending a bonus to the staff of one month's salary, Rs. 6,634; leaving the sum of Rs. 61,895-9-6 to be carried forward. The advances made by the Bank amount to Rs. 1,65,38,995-5-3. These have been carefully examined by your directors and the auditors and we are entirely satisfied with regard to them. Our policy since we started has been one of prudence and caution. This attitude we mean to maintain, and I have no doubt but that it will meet with your entire approval and secure for us in a still larger measure the support and confidence of the public. In conclusion, gentlemen, on behalf of the board, I have to thank our Manager, Mr. Stringfellow, for his able conduct of our affairs, and to place on record our appreciation of the very satisfactory manner in which the staff of the Bank generally have performed their duties.

The following resolutions were then placed before the meeting and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Sir Sassoon David, Kt., and seconded by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart.:—That the directors' report, dated the 6th January 1909, be adopted and the accounts for the year ended 31st December 1908, as printed and circulated to the shareholders be approved and passed as correct.

Proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C. I. E., and seconded by Mr. Gordhandas Khattau:—That out of Rs. 3,43,529-9-6 available for distribution, a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, for the half year ended 31st December 1908, which will absorb Rs. 150,000, be and is hereby declared payable, on and after February 8th, to shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of the Bank on February 1st; that Rs. 1,25,000 be placed to Reserve Fund; a bonus of one month's salary, Rs. 6,634, be granted to the staff; and that the balance of Rs. 61,895-9-6 be carried forward to the next account.

Proposed by Sir Sassoon David, Kt., and seconded by Lalubhai Samaldas, Esq:—That the appointment of the Board of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E., as a director be confirmed; and that Mr. Dorabji Jamsetji Tata and Mr. Gordhandas Khattau, who retire by rotation, be re-elected.

Proposed by Mr. A. Craigie, and seconded by Mr. Vrajlal Bhugwandas:—That Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. and Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co. be elected Auditors of the Bank for 1909, the former at a remuneration of Rs. 200 monthly, to audit the accounts of the Bank weekly in addition to the half yearly audits, and the latter at a remuneration of Rs. 300 for each half-yearly audit.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Max J. Bloom's Case.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman presided at a sitting of the First Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court yesterday, when the case of cheating against Max J. Bloom, who had absconded from Bombay in 1907, was heard before his Lordship and a common jury. The accused was charged with cheating, on the 15th April 1907, Madanlal Bhagwandas, partner in the firm of Kanjimal Bhagwandas, jewellers of Hornby Road, in respect of three rings and a loose diamond, said to be valued at Rs. 6,800 Mr. Chamier, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner conducted his own defence. He pleaded not guilty, and in reply to a question from the Clerk of the Crown, claimed to be tried by a jury, the majority of which were Europeans. The application was granted.

Mr. Chamier, after reading the law bearing on the charge, outlined the case for the prosecution. Counsel said that in April 1907, Bloom and his wife were in Bombay, occupying rooms in the Watson's Annexe Hotel. On 4th April 1907, he and his wife paid their first visit to the shop of Kanjimal, overhead of which the Empire Type-writing Company was situated. They asked for, and bought, silverware of about Rs. 100 in value, and paid for it. The visit was repeated on the following day, when more purchases, aggregating to a similar amount, were made for cash. By that time, the accused and his wife were beginning to be quite old customers of the shop. A pair of silver elephants worth Rs. 492 were also taken, and then paid for by cheque. On 15th April, at 6 p. m. Bloom and his wife came, and asked to be shown valuable rings and loose diamonds. Three rings and one diamond were selected. Bloom made a representation at the time that he was the agent, under three years' agreement from England, of the Empire Type-writer Company, whereas, as a matter of fact, he was a mere canvasser. The rings and the diamond were valued at Rs, 10,000. The articles were brought back on the following day, and bargaining took place about the fixing of the price. The result was that the price was agreed to at Rs. 6,800. The accused Bloom said, that he would pay the price in halves; the first half, by a post-dated cheque for Rs. 3,400, on Messrs Thomas Cook and Sons, of 24th April 1907; and the other Rs. 3,400 in cash, when he would receive the moneys, about Rs. 13,000. which he expected from the B. B. & C. I. Railway for machines sold. Now, the cheque was not worth anything; it was dishonoured by Cook, when presented for payment, on the due date. The largest amount the accused had deposited with them was about Rs. 1,400. When on the 19th he left for Madras, he had withdrawn the larger amount of the balance; and left only three rupees and a few annas to the credit of his account. He reached Madras on the 21st, and remained there very quiet in the Commercial Hotel, with closed shutters. He soon left for Rangoon, where he was arrested on 13st May, and the property was recovered.

Dalatram Bhagwandas was called as the first witness. He testified to the death of his brother Madanlal, who was the complainant in the case. Madanlal died three months ago. His evidence before the Magistrate was read by Mr. Chamier.

Arthur Francis Coelho, the salesman of Kanjimal, who had sold the articles to the accused, was cross-examined at some length by the accused.

Mr. William Owen, Assistant Auditor in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, stated that he had made a search in the office-records, for the Empire Type-writers sold to the railway, up to the 1st May 1907. He found only one receipt for Rs. 225, being the value of one type-writer bought on March 7th 1907, from the Continental Commercial Depot, signed by Mr. J. Vakil, as Managing Proprietor.

Mr. Vakil being in England, Mr. Chamier asked for leave to read that witness's evidence given in the Lower Court. The leave was granted Mr. Vakil stated, that he was the sole agent of the Empire Type-writing Company; the accused was only a canvasser.

Mr. Chamier also read paragraphs from the agreement between Vakil and Bloom relating to the conditions in which Bloom was employed to canvass orders.

Stripad R. Nadkarni, assistant cashier to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, was examined about the accused's accounts with the firm.

Nadkarni said, that the cheque for Rs. 492 was cashed by "L. Tolcott," he could not say, whether Tolcott was a man or woman, or the accused's wife.

Witness was shown his deposition made before the Magistrate in Bombay, and testified to its correctness.

Subberao Arru, Clerk to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, was shown an account, which he had produced before the Magistrate, and which showed a balance to the accused's credit of Rs. 3-1-0

Gangaram Narayn, luggage Clerk at the Victoria Terminus, remembered issuing a ticket to the accused in the name of Tolcott on the 19th April 1937. He was arrasted in Rangoon on the 13th May 1907.

Mr. Thomas Austin, Inspector of Police at Rangoon, searched for a man named Marshall. He was not at the place of residence, but his wife handed witness two rings.

Serjeant Beddle, Serjeant of Police at Rangoon, arrested the accused on the 13th May 1907. Witness did not bring him to Bombay. He was made over at Calcutta to Inspector Morris of the Bombay Police. No jewellery was found upon him at the time.

Inspector Morris, of the Bombay Police force, said he had been in charge of the case, and took the accused in his custody at Calcutta on his arrival there from Rangoon. He was committed to the Bombay Sessions for trial, and was released on bail for Rs. 5,000. He did not appear to take his trial at the Sessions. Witness believed Mrs. Bloom was not in India at present. She could not be found in Bombay.

Her deposition was read to the jury.

Shaik Lalloo Shaik Gooloo, a hack victoria driver, described how he was engaged by the accused to take him from the Apollo Hotel to different places in the Fort. There was a lady with him. They made purchases at the jewellery shop next to the Currency Exchange Department, and at various other shops, and returned to the Apollo Hotel. Witness also drove the accused on another occasion to the Byculla Club and other places. The madam Saheb drove in another carriage.

Bapu Govind, a cart driver, remembered his being engaged by the accused and the last witness to take the saheb's luggage to the Victoria Terminus. He was going to catch one of the night trains.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Chamier then summed up the case for the prosecution. The learned counsel referred to the false representations that the accused made use of that he was a representative of the Empire Type-writing Company, and that he expected to receive Rs. 13,000 immediately from the Baroda Railway Company, Instead of any money coming to him, he absconded to South Africa, whence he was brought back to Bombay. Mr. Chamier commented upon the other circumstances in the case which pointed to the accused's dishonest intentions.

The accused, in making his defence said he came to this country with the object of getting the agency of the Empire Type-writing Company. He related the interviews he had with the complainant. Kanjimal, who persuaded him and his wife to buy various articles of jewellery, including a diamond said to be worth Rs. 6,000. Accused also referred to certain negotiations he had conducted with a Parsi with the Surname of "Vakil." He mentioned the objects for which he had gone to Madras, Calcutta, and Rangoon, in connection with his business.

His Lordship, in charging the jury, reviewed at length the evidence for the prosecution and the statements made by the accused in his defence.

The jury retired at 5-35 p.m., to consider their verdict. On their return into court in about twelve minutes, the foreman said the jury were of opinion by a majority of 8 to 1 that the two charges of misrepresentation against the accused were not proved, and that the charge of cheating failed.

His Lordship accepted the verdict, and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE RASHID ALLADINA.

An order had been made in this matter for the examination of Karimji Jiwanji, a creditor, under Section 36 of the Insolvency Act. Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the witness, asked for a postponement of the examination on the ground that the Official Assignee had filed a suit against his client.

Mr. J. D. Davar, on behalf of the Official Assignee, opposed the application, remarking that the Official Assignee had not filed any suit against the witness.

His Lordship directed that the examination should proceed in due course.

RE GEORGE CRAIG.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order. Counsel said that the insolvent had served all the notices to creditor, and that the hearing had been fixed for the 17th March next. His Lordship extended the interim order as applied for.

RE EBRAHIM HAJI JUSUB AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Jardine, in opposing the application for a creditor, said that the insolvents were in hiding. They had concealed their property, and warrants were out against them for cheating.

Mr. Wadia said that, if warrants were out, the insolvents would be arrested by the police. They were not in hiding, and had attended Court that morning to make their affidavits.

His Lordship refused the application.

RE JAMNADAS BHOWAN AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Weldon, on behalf of the insolvents, appeared to argue against a rule "nisi" calling upon his clients to show cause why their personal discharge should not be revoked.

Mr. J. D. Davar argued in support of the rule.

His Lordship after hearing the arguments of counsel discharged the rule with costs.

RE RASHID ALLADINA.

On the application of Mr. Rustom Wadia, on behalf of Shariff Devji Kanji, his Lordship granted an application for the examination of two witnesses under Section 36 of the Insolvency Act.

RE HASSANALI ABDULALI AND OTHERS.

On the application of Mr. Bhandarkar, on behalf of the insolvents, his Lordship granted the usual interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE MANAJI KRISHNA.

Mr. J. D. Naik, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE ISUFALI KHANBHOY.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Piarji Vajir; Goculdas Runchordas Soni; Ramchunder Dinker; Shaik Oosman Fakirshah and Pandu Sakharam.

REFERENCE IN A COCAINE CASE.

YESTERDAY, the Appeal Court on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, disposed of a reference made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in a case of importing cocaine illegally into Bombay which was pending in Mr. Aston's Court against Mr. N. D. Silva, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Service, who is at present a medical practioner in this city. The Hon. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, Mr. Lowndes, with Mr. P. Godinho, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Justice Heaton, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that the questions they were asked to answer were:—(1) Whether the conveying of a parcel of cocaine in a ship, with the intention that such cocaine shall be landed in Bombay, amounts to an importation within the meaning of Section 43 of Act V of 1878, if the ship containing such cocaine enters the Bombay harbour, or is tied up against the Dock-wall? (2) Whether the Bombay harbour is a part of the Bombay Presidency, within the meaning of the Section? (3) Whether the person, who has committed the Act referred to in question No. 1, is a "locus penitentiae," while the cocaine remained on board the ship, and no attempt has been made to land it?

In the course of his judgment, Mr. Justice Heaton observed, that the first question involved the consideration of the meaning of Section 43, and to determine whether the bare provisions of it were disobeyed. It was said they were, and Section 9 of the Act was refered to. The Act might or might not give power to make a rule or order prohibiting or resricting the import of cocaine; but Section 9 did not so prohabit. It merely prohibited the importation, until duty was paid, under the Indian Tariff Act, on the words of the Act itself and in the absence of any rule or order under it, this was the only question to be arrived at. The liability to pay duty, could only be said to have been contravened, when a reasonable opportunity for its payment was afforded, and was evaded. So the import, in this case, was not an import within the meaning of Section 43, unless it was in contravention of the obligation to pay duty. Their Lordships were told that ordinarily, duty was required to be paid on shore—after the slip had come to rest in the harbour or dock. If this was so, the more entry into the harbour of the ship, or the tying up of the ship against the Dock-wall, was not importing goods in contravention of the obligation to pay duty. The facts having not been found by the Magistrate, further discussion was useless. No doubt, the facts stated, amounted to an import. "Import" was stated, under the Act, "the conveying into any part of the Presidency of Bombay from any other part of India"; therefore, by implication, and having regard to the common meaning of the word, it must include conveying into any part of the Presidency of Bombay by sea. "Bombay Presidency" was defined in the General Clauses Act of 1886, as "the territories, within British India for the time being, under the administration of the Governor of Bombay in Council." It did not seem to be really doubted that Bombay harbour was under such administration. Were such doubt to arise, it could be set at rest by ascertaining as a question of fact. Whether the harbour was or was not, in the whole or in part, subject to such administration? The facts, however, were not fully stated to them. The facts might show, that there was such an evasion of opportunity to pay duty, as to make the import punishable. That was for the Magistrate to decide. He has referred to the Court abstract questions; not questions, arising out of facts, fully ascertained and stated. It was impossible to answer the third question in a general form; the answer would be dependent on the facts the Magistrate had to decide for himself. The other questions referred to, did not admit of more precise answers, than those given. In future, questions should be referred only after the facts were found.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar concurred.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

IN the Bombay High Court, on the Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a reference made by Mr. Vernon, the Sessions Judge of Sholapur, under the following circumstances: One Bapu Nadau was charged with an offence of instituting a malicious prosecution against one Babaji Patel of Nandin, before Mr. G. V. Gadre, the First Class Magistrate of Barsi. The Magistrate found the accused Bapu guilty of the offence with which he was charged, and taking into consideration the fact that the accused Bapu was an old decrepit man, almost broken down by age and playing in the hands of others and with no previous conviction against him, did not sentence him but directed that he released on his entiring into a bond for Rs. 50 on probation to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for a period of six months, and during this period to appear and receive sentence when called upon, under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Thereupon the Sessions Judge of Sholapur, who went through the records and the proceedings in the case, made a reference to the High Court, being of opinion that Section 562 is only applicable to youthful offenders and not to old men, and recommending that the order under Section 562 be reversed and that the Magistrate be directed to dispose of the case according to law. On the reference coming up before the High Court, Mr. P. D. Bhide appeared for the accused and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Bhide pointed out that Section 562 did not restrict itself to juvenile offenders only but applied to all cases of first offenders with past good character. The first essential is that the accused should be a first offender and then the other circumstances and antecedents such as youth, good character, etc., are merely the extenuating considerations which entitle the offender to indulgence at the hands of the Judge. He further relied on a case reported in 2 Bombay Law Reporter p. 817 and the heading of Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Government Pleader, on the other hand, contended that although youth was not an essential ingredient still that must be a guide, and further that the Magistrate has nowhere shown what the antecedents of the accused were.

Their Lordships while disposing of the reference held that the discretion was properly exercised and they declined to interfere.

LAND ACQUISITION CASE.

Students' Hostel.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a land acquisition case in which the original petitioners and appellants, Patel Ranchodbhai Valavbhai and three others, sued the Collector of Kaira, the original opponent and respondent. Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the appellants, the respondent being represented by the Government Pleader. The appellant prayed that compensation be given to them at the rate of Rs. 4,000 an acre for their lands in a certain Survey Number and Rs. 3,430 for their lands at Nadiad acquired compulsorily by the Collector of Kaira under the Land Acquisition Act for the purpose of building a hostel for students of the Nadiad High School.

The District Deputy Collector of Kaira, acting as Collector for the purpose of land acquisition, awarded compensation at the rate of Rs. 1,600 an acre. The Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad, who originally tried this compensation case, dismissed the claim with costs on the appellants. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships held that no appeal would lie to this Court at first. Following the ruling in I. L. R. 32, Bombay, Laxmi Kom Tatya versus Abas bin Apaji, their Lordships said that the reasoning adopted therein would apply to the facts of the present case, that no appeal from the order of the Assistant Judge could be made to the High Court, but that the appeal might be presented to the District Court. Their Lordships therefore returned the appeal for presentation to the District Court, and allowed costs of this appeal to the respondent.

POLICE COURT.

ONLY BY MISTAKE.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, one Badrudin Ajmudin, was charged with theft in respect of a pair of shoes belonging to Ebrahim Nather, who had left it near the Jakeria Masjid. On coming out of the mosque the complainant missed his shoes and reported the matter to the police, who investigated and the accused was arrested. The shoes were recovered from a shopkeeper, with whom they were pledged by the accused. The accused pleaded in his defence that only by mistake he had taken the shoes, leaving his own there. Subsequently when he found that they did not fit him he pledged them and purchased another pair out of the money. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 15 with the option of ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. CHURCHILL (President of the Board of Trade) has appointed Mr. G. R. Askwith, K.C., Assitant Secretary of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, to succeed Sir C. N. Dalton, K.C.M.G., C. B., as Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks on his retirement at the end of this month.

STEALING A MOTOR-CAR LAMP.

BEFORE Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Draper yesterday charged Mahadeo Gunpat with the theft of a motor-car lamp. The police arrested the accused on suspicion, and being asked to account for the lamp he pointed out the place from whence he had stolen it. The accused in his defence pleaded starvation. He said that for three days he had nothing to eat and starvation led him to commit the theft. The police record showed a previous conviction standing against him and the Magistrate sentenced him to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

PICK-POCKET IN THE BAZAR.

BEFORE Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spires charged a Mahomedan lad named Ismael with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 8 from the coat pocket of Ramlal Baghu, a Hindu. The complainant said he felt a jerk and on turning round he saw the boy running away. He was chased, arrested and handed over to the police. The boy admitted having committed the offence, and this being his first conviction the Magistrate ordered him to receive ten stripes.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 4.

(Before the Hon. THE CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

40-08-397-02—Mansookhlal J and H Wasoodeo Waman and others vs Ramchandra Waman and others Captain and V Part heard.

41-08-407-07—Thakurdas and Co—Javerchand Purmanand vs Abdul Hoosain Tyabji Bicknell M and R.

42-08-738-04—Edgelow G W and Co Rustomji N Motabhoy vs Khimji Hirji Kayani and others D and D Mulla and M Bicknell M and R

4508-304-07—Payne and Co—Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed vs Gungaparsad Dwarkaparsad Jehangir M and S

46-08-989-07—Hiralal and Co—Rehmatbai widow vs Jackshibhoy Vishram and others Malvi H M and R

57-08-420 08—Thakerdas and Co—Miya Mahomed Jan Mahomed Chotani and others vs Zarabibi widow and another Captain and V.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR)

For Dismissal under Rule 109.

13-09 Ardeshir H D and Co. R D Sethna vs Harasmull Shridhar a firm.

For Consent Decree.

46-08 Bhaisanker K and G Umabai vs Baboy Ramaya Ijap Khunderao L and M

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

176-08 Wadia G and Co. Bomanji Edulji Kasinath vs Eruchsha Dadabhoy Karanjia

251-08 M B Chothia Premsukhdas Bhikhanchand vs Mohilal Pretapchand and others

262-08 M B Chothia Gopiram Harmabrai and others, vs Motilal Pretapchand and others

Undefendent New Long Causes

956-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Haji Mahomed Haji Fakir Mahomed vs Haji Ahmed Haji Fakir Mahomed

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

261-08 M B Chotia Vias Motilal Ranchor vs Tribhovandas Mangaldas and others Nanu H and Co.

331-07 Mulla and M Domigos Noronah and others vs Viscount de Wrem and others Little and Co Part heard

629-06 K D Shroff Kavasji Pestonji Bharucha and others vs Perosha Pestonji Bharucha and others Ardeshir H D and Co Dinsha and D Sorab and J.

494-08. C. P. D. Cunha Nabinabai vs Haji Abdoola Baboo and others Ardeshir H, D. and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

24-08 Mulla and M Sagoonabai widow of S vs Soolaji Luximan Thakurdas and Co.

25-08 Wadia G and Co Munchersha B Mahimwalla vs Noroji B Mahonwalla Mirza M and M.

26-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Daniel Chamier vs Bai Jayabai Dickshit D and Co.

27-08 S J Judah (for a pauper) Yala of Vasta vs Wallibai widow of G V Dinsha and D. For postponement.

13-07 Jehangir G and B Ranchordas Moolchand and another vs Narandas Khatoo Mulji and K.

12-08 Captain and V Moolshanker Khoosal vs Purbhooshanker Jagnath Unwalla and P.

573-08 Little and Co Ramrao Purasram and others vs Gunpatrao Purasram and others Bhaisunker K and G

818-08 Mirza and M Nowroji Burjorji Mahimwalla vs Munchesha Burjorji Mahimwalla and others Wadia G and Co

322-08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros a firm vs Lalbhoy Mohunlal and others Tyabji D and Co

907-07 Payne and Co The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency vs The Bombay Motor Car Co Smitham B and N

430-08 Raghavaya B and N Jaikaran Ramputraj vs R C Missi

269-07 Chitnis M and M Mohibai vs Ramdas Kabahboy Dinshaw and D

92 08 Pestonji R K and Co Haiderally Abdool Karrim vs P Veniram Vias Mulji and K H

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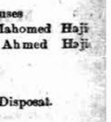

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1909.

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

ANGLO-CHINESE journals to hand yesterday do not take quite so serious a view of the downfall of Yuan Shih-k'ai as the Foreign Ministers at Peking, but they do not conceal their regret that his influence has been removed from the Waiwupu. It will be seen from an Imperial Decree, published elsewhere, that the Minister was removed without any application for relief on his part and that the excuse given for removing him was so trivial as to be ludicrous. He was ignominiously ordered to return to Honan his birthplace, but according to a local correspondent, he fled to Peking, with theu ltimate intention, it is believed, of making his way to England. Censor Kiang Chun-lin impeached Yuan Shih-k'ai on many counts and according to latest advices he had been ordered to return to Peking to answer them. The fear that his removal might lead to the adoption of a reactionary policy is dispelled to some extent by the fact that Liang Tun-yen is to succeed him on the Waiwupu and that the step has no further significance than the desire to destroy the ex-Minister's personal power According to a Peking correspondent, in the destructive edict is traceable the hand of Chang Chih-tung, who has always been jealous of Yuan's success and who entertained apprehensions that Yuan would one day thwart his plans. With the same object it is believed that Prince Su, the President of the Board of Interior, will be removed from his office and sent on a special mission to Tibet. The events of 1898, in which Yuan took so prominent a part, are quoted against him. But for him it is felt the Empress-Dowager would never have displaced the Emperor, having once set him on the throne, and the only acceptable explanation is that the Prince Regent, who was firmly attached to his brother, the late Emperor Kuang Hsu, is but avenging the injury done to him ten years ago by the Dowager, with the assistance and at the instigations of Yuan Shih-k'ai.

In the opinion of the vernacular paper, the *Sinwanpao*, the bulk of Yuan's colleagues were jealous of his successes and he was wrongfully accused of aspiring to even greater power than that he possssed as Grand Councillor and President of the Waiwupu. This our contemporary regards as an admission on their part of his intellectual superiority over themselves, from which it draws consolation and hope that he will ere long be reinstated. No such prospect, however, suggests itself to the Anglo-Chinese journal, for as the *Celestial Empire* observes, the antipathy against him is too strong. When the deaths of the late Emperor and Grand Empress-Dowager became known, it remarks, there were not wanting those who expressed the opinion that Yuan Shih-k'ai would thereby become the virtual ruler of China. It was not long, however, before it become apparent that his Excellency's influence with the Prince Regent was less than that of his rival Chang Chih-tung, but nevertheless his dismissal from office and banishment to Honan—for, in spite of the euphemism employed of illness and need of medical attendance, that is what the decree amounts to—will come as a surprise to most, more especially as it is only a few days since, on the occasion of the Coronation, he received one of the highest honorary titles. Our contemporaries are disappointed in him that he was not able to bear down all opposition by sheer force of will as he undoubtedly appeared to be the strongest of China's statesmen and the most fitted to guide the country in this period of transition. Especially are they concerned that the work of his overthrow was that of the Regent himself, who took no counsel of the high Ministers of State before taking the final step. The Shanghai German journal attributes the fall of Yuan Shih-k'ai partly to the fears of the Manchu party, but at the same time expresses the opinion that the reactionaries will be satisfied with his dismissal and will not seek to follow up their success. Still Yuan Shi-k'ai was looked upon as the representative of both the Chinese and progressive parties in the Grand Council, and therefore there is some ground for fears of reaction. Prince Chun, the Regent, however, is understood to be progressive in his tendencies, so it may be hoped that this dropping of the pilot will not mean a change of course. It is said that the Regent has developed considerable force of character since he has been called on to rule, and it may be that Yuan Shih-k'ai's dismissal is merely a wish to get rid of an influence which threatened to overshadow his own power.

The enemies of Yuan Shih-k'ai deny that his humiliation is in any way to be associated with his attitude at the time of the "coup d'etat." They say he was too friendly with outsiders and failed to "keep them in proper order and submission." Then again they charge him with numerous other failings, which began at the time he was Minister in Korea and "made such a mess of things that the war with Japan was the consequence with all its losses in honour, men, and money." Arguing along this line, remarks the *Celestial Empire*, it is not difficult, if the premises are accepted, to show that Yuan is responsible not only for the Japanese war with China, but for the encroachments of Russia afterwards, when, although China lost nothing by war, she lost more face by dubious negotiations than she had done in all her previous conflicts. Were this so, it would be pertinent to ask how it came to pass that Yuan's evil influence was not recognised while the late Emperor and Empress-Dowager were yet alive. A Censor answers the question: They may have known, they did know, but the Emperor was too much under the thumb of the Empress-Dowager to say anything and she was too much flattered by Yuan's attentions and too fond of the presents he sent her to act in opposition to him. Besides, had he not been her mainstay at the time of the Emperor's overthrow! Anyhow the incident is unfortunate, for China at the present time is honeycombed with disaffection and her only hope is to follow the line of progress laid down by Yuan Shih-k'ai. Chang Chih-tung's influence is said to be already on the wane and the outlook is regarded as anything but satisfactory. Observing the situation generally we must sympathise with a Shanghai contemporary which observes China is apparently so close to doing what she ought to do that it will be ten thousand pities if a catastrophe occurs to throw her back for another half century.

RHODESIAN AGRICULTURE.

IT may be a disadvantage to be too rich, millionaires have told the world so without making any great attempt to disgorge and balance affairs in their favour, but now a confirmation is to be found for the statement not in a person but in a country. Rhodesia, feeling secure in the value of its mineral resources, has trusted almost exclusively to gold mining and has made little attempt to attract agricultural settlers with distinct disadvantage to the country. And not only has the country suffered, for the effect has reflected back on the gold industry which has worked under the difficulty of excessive prices, which have had to be paid for food, nearly all of which has to be imported. At the best gold mines occupy little space in a large country, and it is now becoming recognised that the most essential step in the immediate future is to secure during the next five years at least two thousand thoroughly efficient farmers able, both as regards skill and finance, to take up the vast tracts of land which are now lying idle. Professor Wallace had a good deal to say on the matter recently to the Royal Colonial Institute, and amongst his reasons for demanding a large farmer population is, he says, that until a considerable accession to the farming population is made it will be impossible, from lack of numbers, for them to organise a co-operative system of marketing their surplus produce in Britain, where alone they can depend upon establishing bedrock prices. With the growth of the mining industry, which looks particularly hopeful in the line of from three to five, or even ten-stamp batteries, there will, he continues, be a growing local demand for all classes of farm produce, but, with only a local market to depend on, the danger of it becoming overstocked is too great to permit the building of a prosperous farming industry. There is a vast acreage of land lying idle, but its reclamation does not offer very great difficulties. Rhodesia is a great cattle-country despite its tropical summer, and Professor Wallace thinks that in the southern territory, under intelligent management, the stock-carrying capacity can easily be doubled within a limited number of years and that in the end, land which will only carry one bullock to thirty acres may be made to graze one on ten acres, an enormous increase it must be admitted. As an advocate Professor Wallace takes somewhat a pessimistic view in other directions, but while pointing out the disadvantages of certain crops and stock also gives an idea how dangers may be avoided. His idea of catering for the home market seems rather in the nature of putting the cart before the horse. The supply of food to Rhodesian industries should form sufficient profit on which to start, leaving the remainder of the farm on which to live, until conditions are more advanced, which does not seem likely to be yet. Years of neglect generally take years to remedy.

THE LATE MR. O. CRAWFORD.

THE late Mr. Oswald Crawford, who has just died in his seventy-third year, was, though he had himself never served in India, the son of a noted Indian administrator of a century ago, John Crawford, who accompanied the first Lord Minto in the famous Expedition of 1811, which terminated in the conquest of Java by the Government of India. John Crawford was born so long ago as 1783, when Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General, was still ruling at Calcutta, and thus the joint lives of Mr. Oswald Crawford and his father cover a century and a quarter—an unusually long period. Between them, the father and son have seen every one of the twenty-six successors of Warren Hastings, and John Crawford joined the East India Company's service as an Army Surgeon in 1803. His opportunity came when, after serving in the North-Western Provinces for a few years, he was transferred to Penang, then belonging to the Indian Government. Thenceforward he devoted his time and energies to obtaining a scientific knowledge of the Malay Peninsula and the East India Islands, and his name is memorable in this connection. He published several valuable works, based on his long personal researches, about the geography, philology, and ethnography of the Indian Archipelago, which are still of value. His active career culminated in his being appointed Sir Stamford Raffles' successor in the newly-established administration of Singapore, from which he retired in 1826. He served also for a year in Burma after the first Burmese War. His great knowledge of Farther India and diplomatic skill were several times utilised by the Indian Government; and he was sent by the Marquis of Hastings on a mission to Siam and Cochin-China in 1821, and again in 1826 to Ava by Lord Amherst. He wrote valuable accounts of these Missions, which are of great use for the scientific information they contain. He spent the forty years of his retirement, from 1828 onwards, in developing his knowledge about India and Indo-China, and he came to be considered a great authority on all subjects connected especially with the ethnology and geography of those regions. He was one of the chief founders of the Ethnological Society, and was, until his death in 1868, its President and chief contributor of papers. He also took a great part in the work of the Royal Geographical Society, discussing authoritatively all matters connected with Indo-China. Mr. Oswald Crawford's tastes were literary rather than scientific. He passed nearly his whole active career in Portugal, where he was for twenty-five years Consul at Oporto, and he contributed a good deal to the literature of travel in that country. Retiring in 1891, he was for some time, Editor of the *Fortnightly Review* and was connected with the publishing trade in London. He was one of the founders and presidents of the Carlyle Society.

H.M.S. "PROSERPINE," Commander E. La T. Leatham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden.

IT is reported that the Amir intends remaining at Jellalabad until the end of February.

THE "Nasmyths" Patent Press Co., has declared a dividend of 28 per cent. and the "Seebpore" Coal Co., 43 per cent.

THE question of strengthening the Secretariat of the Army Department, consequent on the abolition of the Department of Military Supply, is now under consideration.

MR. V. G. LYNN, Chairman, Madras Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed an Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council in the room of Mr. A. J. Yorke.

THE directors of the Carnatic and Buckingham Mills Companies, Limited, declared dividends for last year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

MAX. J. BLOOM, who was committed to take his trial at the Bombay Criminal Sessions on a charge of cheating in 1907, and was bailed in Rs. 5,000, to stand his trial, but absconded, was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman and a common jury at the Bombay Sessions yesterday. The jury by a majority of eight to one found the accused not guilty; and he was discharged.

THE possibility of communication by means of wireless telegraphy between balloons and the earth has frequently been mooted, and fears have been expressed that the sparks caused by the signals might give rise to danger in the presence of the inflammable gases used for the inflation of the balloons. Professor Hergesell has, however, shewn by means of a series of experiments carried out at sea, when radio-telegraphic messages were transmitted between the vessel on which he was sailing and small balloons fitted up with receiving apparatus, that no danger was caused by these signals. He was able, even at distances of ten miles, to cause apparatus for operating valves in the balloons to be set in action by means of wireless telegraphy.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION IN GERMANY.

Oriental Art.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JANUARY 15.

THE internal political situation of the German Empire is at the present moment extremely interesting. The Reichstag was about to meet for the purpose of dealing with the most important task it has had to tackle for many a long day, viz: the reform of the finances of the Empire. Just at this moment the unfortunate Kaiser Interview was published in the "Daily Telegraph," completely diverting the attention of the nation to another matter, the relation of the Emperor to his people. We all know how this question stirred the whole people, as with a single blow, to its very depths; how the personal Government of the Kaiser was strenuously opposed by the Press of the whole country, by countless meetings convened throughout the land, and by the Reichstag a sitting lasting two days. We all know how the Monarch himself, whose striking personality has won the esteem of all classes, rose to the occasion and by an act of self-effacement, yielded to the wishes of the people. In the early days of the crisis it was thought by these insufficiently informed as to existing German conditions, that it would lead to serious internal difficulties. To-day, thanks to the noble moderation of the Kaiser, which will be understood and rightly appreciated by the people, peace has once more been declared between ruler and subjects. Consequently, the crisis through which we have recently passed has not led to an embitterment, but rather to an improvement in the internal conditions of Germany. The position of the Monarch towards his people has not been weakened but fortified. As a result of this interchange of ideas between Sovereign and people, the veil that lay between them has been removed. On the other hand, the power and dignity of this popular movement in Germany has left a feeling of force and proud self-consciousness, viz: the soothing, binding thought that there slumbers in the depths of the German people a latent national will of fast strength and unanimity, which in the hour of need will supply the necessary stability and invincible impetus to a nation secure in its own strength. The late crisis, which seemed likely to impede the solution of the question of financial reform in the autumn, appears at the present moment, when we are entering on a new year, more likely to facilitate the solution of this difficult problem. The various parties in the Reichstag, which up to now have not appeared to be very clear as to the manner in which the question of financial reform was to be settled, would meet with the same energetic opposition from the people as did the Kaiser, were they to attempt to introduce merely a practical reform. To-day the nation knows that the definite reform of the country's finances is a national necessity. It also knows that such a reform is quite possible; the money is there. The chief sources of taxation, beer, tobacco, and spirits are less heavily burdened than in any other European country. The difficulties consist neither in a dearth of money nor in a too heavy taxation, but in the relations between the various parties and in the dependence upon a variety of circumstances and interests, actuating the different units which go to form the German Empire. Neither the different parties nor the different States could venture to allow such reforms to be ship-wrecked in their own special interests, when opposed by the conviction of the whole nation as to their necessity. Even should the Reichstag not be able to agree as to its own actual suggestions, still as long as it opposes the proposals of the Government from the very beginning, the necessary concessions will have to be made. There can be no doubt as to this fact in the mind of anyone who understands the present situation in Germany. In addition to the debates on the reform of the finances, an amelioration of the penal law and procedure, suggestions for which have already been laid before the Bundesrat, will be discussed. These questions are not likely to lead to any Parliamentary difficulties. Truly, internal politics are confronted with a difficult problem, but not by insolvable difficulties.

THE RENEWAL OF THE ALKALI SYNDICATE.

In Berlin negotiations began on the 5th of January, which will lead to a new contract being made by the syndicate interested in the alkali industry. This industry, which has already been half a century in existence, is threatened by over-production and careless working. The reason for this is that, while the subsidiary products are continually becoming more valuable with the development of technical chemistry, the main product, which can best be utilised for the production of nitrates necessary for the fertilisation of potatoes, beetroot, tobacco plants and other field produce, is but little known to agriculturists. It was consequently not a matter of chance, which led to the formation of the oldest existing syndicate from among the Alkali undertakings. In addition to generally regulating the demands, its task was to call the attention of farmers to the great advantages to be attained by fertilising with this manure, which, like Chillian saltpetre, is only to be found in a few places, but where found it is present in great quantities, and is consequently a cheap mining product. In the course of the last few years, new works established in the Province of Hanover have been endeavouring to gain advantage from the results of this propagandism which has proved so expensive, necessitating as it does experiments with soil of all kinds. These latter continuously wrangle, at every renewal of the alkali syndicate, as to the share to be claimed by them from the amount produced, and threaten to ruin the whole trade by over-production, if they are not allowed to have their own way.

The new legislative enactment with regard to mining, which prescribes a second shaft for the safety of the miners, has to a certain extent put an end to this excessive increase in the number of alkali undertakings. Some of these new companies have been wound up, for example the two alkali companies "Gutgluck" and "Frischgewagt" in Brunswick, the very names of which proclaim their newness to the initiated. Despite the failing of in the profits, resulting from the low prices quoted to agriculturists in order to persuade them to experiment in this direction, the expenses of the alkali works in course of building increased to 35 million marks in 1907, and to 33½ million marks in 1908. Seven hundred and seventy million marks are invested in alkali mines in Germany, the only country in which this class of undertaking is known. Some twenty-nine thousands men are engaged in these works. The value of the output has only increased by three million marks in the last few years, and amounts to a total of one million marks; consequently, each man must produce to the value of 3,449 marks.

To the mines at work in 1908, nine more have been added. In 1909 the number will amount to 13, and in the following years it is expected that a considerable number of undertakings will be started. This increase of production will only make it possible to form an alkali syndicate, provided that the share of the older works be considerably limited. Consequently, it was considered doubtful whether the latter would be willing to be bound down by the terms of the new contract suggested by the syndicate.

The fact that they have done so is based on the idea that the output of this article is capable of a considerable increase for agricultural purposes. Nearly half of the output is disposed of in Germany, where the value of this mineral fertiliser, more especially in conjunction with saltpetre, is gradually becoming known. As, however, the soil of Germany is but a fraction of the area devoted to agricultural purposes, it is to be hoped that the syndicate will gradually succeed in arousing interest in other countries, more especially "overseas," for this article, which is both easily transportable and easily kept. In this manner room could be found within the syndicate for a greater number of new undertakings.

ORIENTAL ART IN BERLIN.

We have already stated that a large museum for Asiatic Art is in course of formation in Berlin. This undertaking is at present still in the preparatory stage. The Oriental Art treasures of the Berlin Museums are partly stored away, partly distributed among the different State collections. These possessions have lately been greatly enriched by the magnificent discoveries made by the Turfan Expedition, as also by the collection of Oriental works of art brought together by Professor Grosse, Professor Fischer and Dr. Kummel,. Professor Grosse, in view of the remarkable success of his first expedition, has once more been sent off to the East, where he will stay for some years, and has been commissioned to look out for more treasures for the Berlin Museums. At the present moment it is interesting to learn the opinion of experts concerning the present state of the Oriental collections in the Berlin Museums. A short time ago two of the best known Paris connoisseurs had the opportunity of inspecting these collections, viz: two of the Directors of the Louvre, M. Gaston Mignon, Director of the Oriental Department of the Louvre, and M. Raymond Koechlin, Director of the Collection of Decorative Arts in the Louvre. Both gentlemen have recorded their impressions of their visit to Berlin in letters: M. Mignon was specially delighted. "I was both overcome and dazzled" so he writes. He describes the collection of the Korean and Japanese ceramics as absolutely unique in Europe; in future all desiring to study oriental ceramics will have to come to Berlin. Among the collection of lacquer work he found five or six most remarkable samples, which were hitherto quite unknown in Europe. The collection of Japanese dancing masks surpasses, in his opinion, all other known collections of this kind even including Japan itself. Among the Japanese paintings there are several works of the highest nobility and greatest costliness. M. Mignon is equally enthusiastic about various Chinese Bronzes, an invaluable collection of Bhuddistic Kakemones and the two engraved Steles of the Han Dynasty, considering them incomparable. Concerning the oft spoken of Turfan discoveries of Herren Grunwedel and Le Coq, he has expressed an opinion that he considers them to be the greatest archaeological events of the twentieth century up to the present year of grace. M. Koechlin expressed himself in concise terms but to the same effect. He is of the opinion that the present collection of Oriental works of Art in the Berlin Museums should if proceeded with in the same manner and with equal good fortune, from the nucleus of what will be the finest collection of Chinese and Japanese Art in Europe. As we have already stated, the work of increasing this collection is being continued systematically and without interruption.

L. ASCH.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 3.

Brigadier-General Davison, Colonel on the Staff, Fyzabad Brigade, is transferred to the Nasirabad Brigade.

Colonel Younghusband, Corps of Guides, is appointed Colonel on the Staff, Fyzabad Brigade.

Major Reeve, 2nd Leinster Regiment, is appointed Lieuenantt-Colonel Commanding the Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Captain A. R. Davis, Royal Sussex Regiment.

Captain A. W. Hepper and Lieutenant L. F. Franstadt, R. E., join the Indian establishment.

Second-Lieutenant R. W. Barker is posted to the 93rd Infantry, Indian Army.

Captain Slater, 1st Royal Sussex, becomes Adjutant of the 5th Battalion of that regiment.

Lieutenant Thorne, Royal Sussex, joins the Sierra Leone Battalion, West African Frontier Force.

Lieutenant Chadwick No. 101 Company, R. G. A., is coming out for duty in India.

GENERAL WOLFE MURRAY, Commanding Secunderabad Division, will proceed Home on leave early in April.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. MURRAY, late Royal Munster Fusiliers, died on Jan. 8 in London at the age of fifty-eight. He entered the Army in 1870 became captain in 1879, major in 1885, and lieutenant-colonel in 1892.

POLICE AND REVOLUTIONARIES.

THE RUSSIAN MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

Great Impression on the Duma

OLD SCANDALS REVIVED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

The arrest of M. Lopukhin, (the Russian Chief of Police, which is the culminating point of a series of revelations of Police complicity with revolutionaries, has moved Russia very deeply. The Socialists and Democrats in the Duma yesterday charged the Government with knowing that the missing Police spy Azeff had organised the assassinations of the Grand Duke Sergius and M. Plehve, and alleged that M. Lopukhin was the scapegoat. Interpellations denouncing the system of "agents provocateurs" and demanding the punishment of the guilty Police, were referred to a Committee for consideration.

S. A. CONVENTION.

Unanimity Arrived at.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

The South African Unification Convention has unanimously agreed that Capetown shall be the seat of the Legislature and Pretoria the seat of the Administration.

The Constitution will be submitted to a special sessions of Parliaments of various colonies at the end of March.

The Convention will reassemble afterwards to consider amendments. It is hoped that the union will be accomplished in 1910.

MINIATURE CARTRIDGE RANGES.

New System of Musketry Training.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

The Army Council has officially approved and recommended the new system of musketry training for miniature cartridge ranges perfected by Mr. Solano, formerly a Barrister at Calcutta.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

No Native Member Selected.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

A Communique, issued by the India Office, states that no decision whatever has been arrived at regarding the person to be appointed to any vacancy that may occur on the Viceroy's Executive Council.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Praise for the Russian Offer.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

The Russian proposal, for the settlement of the dispute between Turkey and Bulgaria is universally praised as generous and statesmanlike.

THF YUNNAN RAILWAY.

Fresh Loan Sanctioned.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

The French Chamber has adopted a Bill authorising an Indo-Chinese loan of 53,000,000 francs for the Yunnan Railway.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Expensive Reorganization.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

M. Picard has made a statement on the reorganization of the Navy to the French Cabinet. It is understood that his proposals involve an expenditure of 222,000,000 francs.

TANGSHAOYI'S MISSION.

Reception at the Foreign Office

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

Sir Edward Grey received Tangshaoyi at the Foreign Office yesterday.

OPIUM IN AMERICA.

Importation to be Prohibited.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

A telegram from Washington states that the Senate has passed the Bill prohibiting the importation of opium, except for medical purposes.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

The death is announced of Baron Robertson.

[James Patrick Bannerman Robertson, P.C., K.C., Baron of Forteviot, was a Lord of Appeal since 1899. He was born in 1845, and was called to the Scottish bar in 1867. He was Solicitor-General for Scotland from 1885 to 1888 and Lord Advocate from 1888 to 1891. From 1891 to 1899, he was Lord Justice-General and President of the Court of Session. He was created a Baron—a life peerage—in 1899.]

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

Friendly Relations Improving.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

Advices from Tokio state that Baron Komura, in a speech in Parliament, dwelt on the peaceful nature of the Japanese foreign policy. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, he said, had steadily gained strength, and their relations with Russia, France and Germany were constantly improving.

Prince Bulow's declaration in the Reichstag, he continued, showed that complete accord existed between Japan and Germany in the Far East. Japan meant to adhere to the "open door" in China. He was confident that the United States would introduce no measures likely to lead to international complications.

Baron Komura announced that Japan intended to notify the Powers in 1910 of the termination of her commercial treaties, giving a year's notice, and to negotiate new treaties.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

The "Times," commenting on Baron Komura's speech in the Japanese Parliament, says that the positive terms in which the Baron reaffirmed the acceptance of the "open door" will be received with general satisfaction. The "Times" is confident that this faithfully reflects the settled policy of sagacious statesmen of Japan, but the conduct of the Japanese Government concerning the Fakumen Railway seems to many people to be absolutely irreconcilable with it. Critics who are in no way unfriendly to Japan declare that the admirable principles of government in Tokio have borne little or no fruit in large parts of Manchuria. The exemplary good faith and fair dealing of Japan in her political relations with Great Britain convince us that she will deal equitably and reasonably with this troublesome railway problem.

The "Morning Post" says that Baron Komura's speech is a striking testimony to the changed situation in the Far East, which change is a splendid vindication of the Japanese national policy, and of the value of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The "Post" emphasis the desirability of a good understanding between Japan and China.

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

To be Issued Immediately.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

The prospectus of a new Indian Loan of seven and a half millions sterling is expected to be issued to-night or to-morrow.

The rate of interest will be 3 1-2 per cent. and the price of issue 97.

The Loan is already quoted at half premium.

FAILURE OF SHIPOWNERS.

Holiday, Wise and Co.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

The creditors of Holiday, Wise and Company, the firm of China shippers who have failed, met at Manchester yesterday. The liabilities were stated at £246,000. No decision was arrived at pending receipt of details of estate from Shanghai.

MAJOR RONALD ROSS.

Departure for Bombay.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

Major Ronald Ross has started for Bombay to attend the Medical Congress.

AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN.

Lord Kitchener's Proposed Visit.

REPORT UNFOUNDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 3.

The "Indian Daily News" understands that Lord Kitchener has accepted the Australian invitations to visit that country on the expiration of his tenure of office in India, and that he is also arranging to visit Japan.

"His appointment in India, it will be remembered, terminates on the 28th November next, but a better time to visit Australia would of course be somewhat earlier."

This report, which has found circulation in Calcutta, proves to be without foundation.

I learn that His Excellency's time is up in November, when he will presumably go Home. He has no plans, and the question of any further extension has never been raised in any way.

SIR A. LAWLEY'S TOUR.

Arrival at Chatrapur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 3.

The Governor of Madras and party, who left Calcutta on Monday morning, arrived at Chatrapur, Ganjam District, yesterday, where he was received by Mr. McMichael, I. C. S., the Collector.

COUNCILS REFORM SCHEME.

Executive Council's Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 3.

Replies of all the local Administrations on the Reforms Scheme have now reached the Government of India.

They will be considered by a small Committee of the Executive Council, consisting of Sir Erle Richards, Sir Harvey Adamson and Mr. J. O. Miller, before being dealt with by the full Council. A telegraphic despatch will be sent to the Secretary of State next week.

LATER.

Sir H. Erle Richards' Committee on the Councils Reforms held its first sitting to-day and will report to the Secretary of State by telegraph before the 16th instant, when Parliament reassembles. The points it is taking up are the more general ones which will be dealt with in the legislation pending in the House of Commons, including regulations for the appointment of members and the question of electoral colleges.

The reports of local Goverments on these points have all reached the Government of India, but are only a prelude to the very much more detailed reports which will be presented later on. The arrangement necessary for bringing the scheme as a whole into operation is now published here.

FURTHER HOUSE SEARCHING.

No Arrests Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 3.

The house of Babu Gobindo Lal Saha Chowdry, Zamindar of Parsadanga, in the Comartollee section of Calcutta, was searched yesterday by the Police, on a warrant from the Chief Presidency Magistrate. No arrests were made.

THE ALIPORE BOMB CASE.

Chandernagore Dupleix College.

PROFESSOR RE-INSTATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 3.

Professor Charu Chandra Roy, of the Chandernagore Dupleix College, who was made an accused in the Alipore Bomb case, and was finally released on the intervention of the French Government, has been re-instated in his former post, as Sub-Director and Professor of the College. He was temporarily suspended by the French Education authorities at Pondicherry when taken into custody.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The Jhansi Case.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 3.

Mr. H. E. Holme, District Judge, Jhansi, has dismissed the appeal of the accused in the Jhansi Sedition Case, against the decision of the District Magistrate, who had remanded him to jail on his failing to find security for good behaviour, in the case in which he was charged with endeavouring to tamper with the troops in that station.

The Kistna Case.

ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE SOUGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 3.

At the Madras High Court to-day, on the application of Mr. E. B. Powell, Public Prosecutor, Mr. Justice Munro admitted the criminal revision petition preferred on behalf of Government for enhancement of the sentences passed upon the accused in the "Swaraj" Sedition Case by the Sessions Judge of Kistna.

THE MOHARRUM IN INDIA.

No Disturbance at Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 3.

Thousands of Mahomedans gathered together here yesterday to celebrate the 9th of Mohurrum and yesterday the 10th of Mohurrum. Everything passed off quietly, though, in view of the recent decision of the Shia-Sunni Committee, which is resented by many of the Sunnis, trouble was expected, and a special force of 700 police, under the Superintendent of Police, patrolled the route to the Kerbela.

Bull Causes a Riot.

"TAZIAS" THROWN DOWN.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 3.

A bull nearly caused a riot by charging into the middle of a Mohurrum procession at Garden Reach last night. Several "tazias" were thrown down and the crowd rushed shouting for vengeance, order being restored with some difficulty by the police.

LORD KITCHENER.

Shoot in the Bhowal Jungles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 3.

Lord Kitchener leaves Calcutta on the 12th instant, for a shoot in the Bhowal Jungles near Kasipur, where he has accepted the invitation of the Kumar Bahadurs of Bhowal. He proceeds via Dacca.

POONA MANŒUVRES.

Disembarkation of the Invading Army.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 2.

Last night the picturesque little harbour known as Kirkee Bay presented its ordinary peaceful appearance. The still youthful moon disclosed no sign of anything more unusual on the dark water than a few fishing boats at anchor near the shore, and no sound but that of the out-going tide as it washed against the shingle. This morning the first glimpse of daylight disclosed this scene transformed from a state of peace into a condition of activity, bristling with the preparations of war. By the first, dim morning light was visible the transports arrived from England under the protection of the British fleet. Before the darkness had well lifted and while the sea was yet hidden by the mist, the vessels were alive with bustle and activity and began the task of landing the army.

From the General Officer Commanding orders were rapidly communicated to the transports, and on the decks of these, hurrying officers moved to and fro pressing forward the task under their control No resistance against landing was apparent on the enemy's part, a careful search failed to discover mines that might be hidden in the harbour, and the first detachment of living freight stepped safely from the boats on to land. This in fact was the covering party, a whole Brigade under the command of General Kelly, and theirs was the task of proving those reports—at all times uncertain in an enemy's country—regarding the likelihood of any opposition at the outset. From stages erected against the lower decks of the transports, the compact little 18 lbs. guns were lowered, the groans and whirrs of the pulleys as they lifted and safely dropped their loads on to the lighters in readiness to receive them keeping up a continuous note of activity. By the same means at another point of the vessel's side, the artillery and cavalry horses were being lowered into the water. The unaccustomed plunge into the sea—cold indeed at this hour, converted that quarter of the operations into a storm of splashing and commotion. Obedient, however, to their instinc and training, each horse swam safely to shore. Provision and fodder were rapidly conveyed across and piled up in quantities. At some distance packages and cases bearing the red cross sign were being formed into a little colony of its own—grim reminders of the horrors of war, yet replete with every appliance known to modern science, to relieve pain or to save life. By the sun's clear light brisk, khaki-clad figures were to be seen swarming over the ground in every direction. Here the fatigue party of some line regiment hauling heavy cases of ammunition on to carts; there the Sappers and Miners loading their implements of work on to the sturdy mules still dripping from their early bath. Preparations were speedily set about for the march and baggage carts were piled high, ready to start with their convoy of armed men. Gun carriages were harnessed and everything set in train to get to the scene of action.

Final orders were given and received for the dispersion of the troops. The 1st and 2nd Divisions, which it will be remembered were described in yesterday's letter as an imaginary force, in order to make the invasion as realistic as possible, were despatched to Chakan, the capital, with orders for its subjugation. They expect to bivouac to-night at Dighi should no opposition be offered them. The 6th Division to head for Khadkala and Visapur. The two Brigades of this Division, the 1st (Ahmednagar) commanded by General Kelly, and the 3rd (Belgaum) by Colonel Herbert, will take different but parallel routes to the interior. The 1st Brigade will rest to-night at Chinchvad, the 3rd at a point called Tathawra some three miles to the west. As the men started on their invading journey, many a surmise was exchanged as to when and where the enemy would first be sighted. Artillery fire being heard about 11 a. m., it was concluded the advance guard had come in touch with some of the enemy's cavalry. Nothing more serious, however, was anticipated, as the country for some miles round the Bay, being fairly open, no surprise on the enemy's part could be taken advantage of, and no sufficient cover for a big engagement would be obtainable until within the neighbourhood of Telegaon. Here, then, a stubborn stand will in all probability be taken by the Khedites.

An arrival yesterday of some importance to the manœuvres was that of Lieutenant-General Sir Edmund Barrow, K.C.B., who, as Chief Umpire, will reasonably add to the energy with which British and Khedite forces are to contend for victory. Another well-known General, Sir Beauchamp Duff, Chief of the Staff in India, has come to Poona from Simla, no doubt deputed by Lord Kitchener to watch the course of events on the field of battle during these next few days.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Interpellations at Next Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 3.

Of the number of questions to be asked at next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, those by the Nawab of Dacca are :—

(1) To elucidate the position of Kashmiris as soldiers in the Indian Army and as cultivators under the Punjab Land Alienation Act.

(2) To ascertain what the various commissions from that on the police to that on decentralisation have cost India.

(3) To raise the question of the introduction of legislation relating to the registration of partnerships.

(4) Directing attention to the Anglo-Indo-European Trading Company which claims to be a patriotic and political move against Anglo-Indian despotism and oppression.

(5) Urging the need of legislation to check bogus company promoting in India and to encourage the stable commercial concerns.

(6) Directing attention to the opposition to the Value-Payable Parcels Post with England.

Mr. Dadabhoy's questions are :—

(1) To urge the larger expenditure on irrigation generally and the pushing on with the Mahanadi Canal in the Raipur district in particular.

(2) Urging the suspension of the countervailing duty upon Indian cotton.

(3) Asking what has been done in connection with the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions in the two Bengals.

The remainder of the business before the meeting comprises :—

The passing of the small Paper Currency Bill recently introduced relating to five-rupee notes; (2) the presentation of the Select Committee's report upon the Presidency Towns Insolvency Bill; and (3) the referring of the Whipping Act to a Select Committee of Sir Erle Richards, Mr. Drew, the Maharaja of Darbhanga, the Raja of Mahmadabad and Sir Harvey Adamson.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY IT NATIVE THINKER.

THE ABKARI COMMITTEE.

The evidence tendered before the Abkari Committee appointed by Government to inquire into a number of important questions relating to the trade in foreign spirits is deeply interesting, and it derives a picquancy from its conflicting nature on some main issues. The dealers were agreed that bogus labels deceived no one, that no fraud or illicit adulteration was carried on by the trade, except that the liquor imported in casks was diluted with water before it was bottled. On this point the witnesses were flatly contradicted by another trader. He said that some wines, bottled in Bombay, were sold as cheap as beer, because they were adulterated with sour claret, grapes and other ingredients, and he added that the blood collected at the Bandra Slaughter House was used in purifying the staff. The serious allegations made against bottlers may or may not be wholly true. It is hazardous to make them, because it is always most difficult to prove them. But they were met with a prompt and emphatic denial from rival traders who stigmatized the assertion as malicious and defamatory. They said that the rival trader could afford to cast such aspersions, because he himself did no bottling in Bombay, but imported his wines in bottles direct from Europe. The public will not be blamed if they refuse to accept the word of interested parties as final, and require independent testimony for arriving at a definite conclusion. It is, however, fair to observe that the dealers were generally supported by Mr. Hatch, Collector of Customs and Abkari, in his evidence before the Committee. He said that no abuses were discovered in the bottling operations conducted in Bombay, that they were subject to the inspection of Excise officers, and that big dealers should be allowed to do the bottling in their own godowns. This evidence did not receive unqualified corroboration from other Excise officials examined by the Committee. It came out in the evidence that the labels on bottles were often false and fraudulent, and the customers were cheated thereby. One of the dealers defended the practice by saying that "consumers were in no way deceived, because they got liquor for the price which they paid." This argument to justify an admitted fraud and deception is worse than jesuitical. It is of the first importance that the public should be protected against the tricks of the trade, such as might have the effect of seriously jeopardizing their health.

FOREIGN AND COUNTRY LIQUOR.

Whether the foreign article is worse than country liquor is a question to which we cannot expect a fair and impartial answer from interested persons. There is a strong impression among the people that Indian spirits are more wholesome than the cheap imported stuff. Considering the cost of manufacture, bottling and freight, considering the heavy customs duty levied on it, and the profits derived by all parties engaged in the business, from the manufacturer to the retail dealer, it is impossible that the liquor, at the price at which it is sold, can be pure and wholesome. To produce it so cheap, it must be doctored with the aid of science. Mr. Lorimer, Assistant Collector of Excise in Gujerat, as well as other Abkari officers deposed to the superiority of the Indian article to the cheap foreign stuff. He was of opinion that "the labels must specify the true contents of the bottle. No bogus labels should be allowed on the bottles. He should very much like to make a condition of sale that no water and colouring substance be added to the spirit by importers." Cheap foreign liquors are freely consumed now-a-days by millhands and the poorer classes generally, partly because they are drawn to the Europe made article presented to them in a fascinating form, and partly because it is regarded by them as a specific against plague. A Hindu jobber told the Committee that he had been drinking foreign liquor, but that he had given it up because of its ill effects, and had since taken to toddy. Another mill hand also gave similar evidence. He, too, had given up rum and brandy for toddy. I am afraid that these are but isolated instances, Witness after witness said that the consumption of cheap foreign liquor, in preference to country liquor, has made considerable headway among the lower classes of natives. According to Mr. Hatch, the consumption of foreign spirit was increasing faster than that of country spirit in the proportion of 3 to 1. Brandy and rum, whatever their quality, are considered as fashionable drinks, and are, therefore, preferred to mowra, and, the difference in price being inappreciable, there is no difficulty on the score of expense in indulging the desire. If the cheap stuff is deleterious, its increasing consumption is a grave and alarming fact; we may earnestly hope that some good will result from the inquiry held by the Committee.

THE REFORMS AND THE REPORTED CABAL.

There are some points in the telegraphic summary of Lord Morley's reply to the Mahomedan Deputation which waited on him, which will, I suppose, be elucidated when the full text of his speech is received. Some of his remarks, as wired to India in a very condensed form, appear to be hazy if not cryptic. I am unable, for instance, to follow very clearly his reference to the attitude of the Civil Service towards the reforms. The only point, which admits of no doubt in this part of his speech, is that there was no sign or whisper that any responsible men, or group of men, in India or England had any desire to wreck the scheme. This remark referred, I think, to the report which was industriously circulated by a certain section of the Indian press, shortly after the reforms were announced, that a knot of Anglo-Indians in London had met in secret conclave to devise means for thwarting the scheme, and that some members of the Secretary of State's Council had joined the cabal. Retired Anglo-Indians, enjoying pension from Government, are allowed the widest latitude in following their own political bent, and no objection might have been urged, on the ground of service and discipline, against their partaking in such a movement. But the case was altogether different with respect to those who are still in the service of the State, and for any member of the Secretary of State's Council to act as an enemy in the camp would have been simply inexcusable. I did not notice the report, because in its reference to members of the Indian Council it was extremely improbable, on the face of it, and now that it has received an authoritative contradiction from Lord Morley, the falsehood should no longer be persisted in.

MAHOMEDAN CLAIMS.

On the main question which had brought the deputation to the Secretary of State, it was sent away with the assurance that the constitution of the electoral colleges was subject to modification, and that "the object of Government was that the Legislative Councils should represent truly and effectively, with a reasonable approach to the balance of social forces, the wishes and needs of the communities concerned." The deputation had further asked that a Hindu and a Mahomedan should be appointed to the Viceroy's Executive Council. As was to be expected, this egregious proposal was summarily dismissed by Lord Morley. It is essential that the principle of class representation should be adequately recognized in the legislative and deliberative institutions of the State, but the same principle cannot be applied, without detriment to the public interests in the end, to the executive and administrative departments. The truth cannot be too strongly enforced that the reforms do not mean a division of the spoils of office. They do not mean, in their ultimate purpose, the enjoyment of a number of high and lucrative posts by a fortunate few among my countrymen. The essential purpose underlying all such liberal measures is to enable the natives, in the language of Mr. Gladstone, "to work the institutions of the country," and our aim should be to demonstrate our fitness by working them successfully. Any rule determining the number of posts for each caste or community in any department of the State would be manifestly absurd. The only rule that might justly be followed by Government is—a fair field and no favour. The proposal to appoint one or two Indians to the Executive Councils is chiefly acceptable as an acknowledgment on the part of the Government that Indians, if fully qualified for the office, will not henceforth be debarred from it, because they are Indians. This proposition is based on justice. But the converse of it is not, therefore, equally true, that Indians should be included in the Councils, because they are Indians, although this view was favoured by the president of the Madras Congress in his proposals that certain seats should be reserved for Indians by a statutory provision. It would seem that while Indian reformers profess a desire to break through privileges and monopolies, they advocate their establishment in another form, where their own interests are concerned. Our patriots declare that they want Indians to be welded into one homogenious nation. But the cosmopolitan spirit generally fails under a practical test. They would raise barriers if they conduce to their advantage, but would demolish them if they are favourable to some other class or community.

VICTORIA FARES.

The revised schedule of victoria fares in Bombay, as originally proposed by the Commissioner of Police, raised warm protest from all classes in Bombay. The Government have acted wisely in refusing to adopt the proposals in their entirety, and have effected a compromise which, however, leans decidedly on the side of the cab owner. Although the original schedule has been shorn of some of its extravagances, the outstanding fact remains that the fares have been raised fifty per cent., excepting the limits of the Fort, where the old rate of four annas per mile is retained. An extra charge is also fixed for packages and uphill journeys. Allowing, for a moment, that the existing rates admitted of a fair and reasonable increase, I think the addition sanctioned by Government is immoderate. The payment that will have to be made for a journey of two miles will be exactly the same as the amount fixed for the same distance in London, although the difference in the conditions of London and Bombay is enormous. The hansom cab of London is immeasurably superior to the average victoria of our town, and the cost of maintaining a turn-out in London may be three or four times the amount that would suffice in Bombay. If the livery stable keepers in Bombay suffer from the dearness of living for man and beast alike, they feel the pinch like every one of us; and if all of us were to have an increase of 50 per cent. in our income on this account, we should have as good cause for rejoicing as the happy victoria owners. If the trade does not thrive so very well as it did before, it is with them only a question of less handsome profits. But a paternal Government has ruled that bad times shall make no difference in the income of the cab owner. No obligation is laid upon him to keep a more decent turn-out. The vehicle may be as shabby and crazy as ever, and the horse may be as worn out and decrepit a creature as is often to be found at present. The new rules are painfully silent on the obvious obligations of the victoria owners to the public.

DION,

THE final official forecast estimates the Eastern Bengal and Assam sugarcane crop five per cent. less than last year.

MISSING LINKS, OR THE ORIGINS OF MAN.

THE Rev. E. Blatter, S.J., in a lecture delivered in St. Xavier's College Hall yesterday when Major Kilkelly, I.M.S., presided, said :—

The subject of my lecture is expressed by its title: "Missing Links, or the Origins of Man." One of the questions much canvassed in the scientific world to-day is whether man was or was not evolved from some lower type of animal. I do not intend to discuss the general question whether such an evolution is possible. I confine myself simply to examining the data alleged by those who consider that evolution to be a fact. The evidence to be reviewed is not very extensive or complicated. It consists chiefly of four finds, ranging from the years 1856 down to the present time, which may be enumerated as follows :—

(1) The "Dryopithecus Fontani, Lartet" found in France near the Pyrenees in 1856.

(2) The "Neanderthal Man" found in Germany, also in 1856; with certain kindred finds elsewhere.

(3) The "Pithecanthropus erectus," found in Java in 1891-2.

(4) The latest discovery at Chapelle-aux-Saints, in France, just announced in the press.

Let us give our attention to each of these four in turn.

I. THE DRYOPITHECUS FONTANI.

In 1856 some remains of an animal were dug out at Sansan on the northern slope of the Pyrenees Under the name of "Dryopithecus Fontani, Lartet," this creature was at once proclaimed to represent a form intermediate between ape and man, nearer to man than any existing anthropoid ape. It was supposed to have enjoyed the gift of speech, and Gaudry was even convinced that the chipped flints found at Thenay were the product of his hands. The fame of this apeman was of short duration. Gaudry himself was afterwards obliged to acknowledge that it was after all quite an ordinary ape, and in no way closer related to man than any of the apes of the present day. Professor Flower sums up the case correctly thus:—"Dryopithecus is an undoubted anthropoid, allied to the gorilla and chimpanzee; but the recent discovery of a more complete jawbone than that first found shows that it is rather a lower form than the two just mentioned, instead of being higher as was once supposed." Dryopithecus is now no longer mentioned in scientific circles; and even Haeckel with much reluctance has given him up.

II. THE NEANDERTHAL-MAN.

This discovery consists of a part of a skull and a few other bones which were found in 1856 in a limestone cave in the Neanderthal, between Duesseldorf and Elberfeld. Scarcely any object on earth has given rise to so many conflicting statements as this skull. According to Dr. Schaaffhausen (1865—1888) it belongs to a member of some primitive wild tribe differing in many points from the present human race. Several times it has been assigned to an idiot (Blake, 1864; Charles Vogt, 1863 and 1867; Hoelder 1892; Charles Zittel, 1893. Virchow, the famous anatomist of Berlin, as well as Ranke, has maintained the skull to be that of a diseased old man * and that it cannot be regarded as the type of a race. He is of opinion that the owner of that skull had suffered from rickets in his youth and in later years from gout—a disease often observed in the bones of the cave-bear, and which perhaps owes its origin to the damp coldness of the caves. After taking the exact measure of the skull, Virchow continues: "So much can be considered as established, that the skull does not show any similarity to that of an ape." Several scientists believe that the skull belongs to a race of men still living: Meyer (1864 and 1865) says that it is a very recent skull, belonging to a Mongolian Cossack of the year 1814; Pruner-Bey (1863) ascribes it to an old Celt or German; Wagner (1864) to an ancient native of Holland, and R. Virchow (1876) to an inhabitant of old Friesland. Virchow states that even to-day people can be met, especially in the vicinity of Brussels, going about with Neanderthal skulls on their shoulders. Another class of scientists are of opinion that the skull belongs to a primitive race which is connected, through intermediate forms, with the lowest race of men in existence. Some say that it bears great similarty to the negroes of Australia (Hunley, 1863 and 1865; Lyell, 1863; Vogt, 1863 and 1867; De Quatrefages and Hamy, 1882); others have held that the race differs from the present man more than the negroes from the white race (De Mortillet, 1883); and finally, a few regard it as belonging to a special section of humanity which they call the Neanderthal race (Faripont and De Lohest, 1887; Fraipont 1895—1896).

These are a few of the opinions that have been advanced by experts on this skull. It seems to me that the scientific fate of the Neanderthal-man, who in succession was considered to be a Mongolian Cossack, an idiot, an ancient German, a Dutch man, a very old Friesländer, an Australian negro, a primitive man, or a still more primitive anthropoid ape, shows sufficiently that his remains belong to those dubious finds out of which everybody can get what he first puts in. Professor Schwalbe certainly hit on the truth in 1904 when he wrote :—"In no department of Natural Science is the drawing of conclusions from a number of facts so much influenced by the subjective character of the writer, as in the treatment of prehistoric man. It happens very often that from a few facts opinions are formed which, in consequence of the air of conviction with which they are put forward, are easily mistaken for settled scientific results by people who are not conversant with the subject."

Had Professor Schwalbe himself taken his own remarks to heart, he would not have added one more opinion to the many already existing, by trying to raise the Neanderthal-man to the rank of a genus intermediate between man and ape, as he actually did in 1901.* Two years later, however, in a lecture at the Congress of German Scientists and Medical Men at Kassel, he reduced his genus to a species. But even his species (which he called Homo primigenius or "Original Man") has no scientific foundation. Dr. N. C. Macnamara has shown† that even at the present day there are skulls to be found amongst the natives of Australia and Tasmania, which resemble the one that is supposed to characterize the "Original Man" of Professor Schwalbe. This point will be made clearer by recourse to an illustration. We see in fig. 1 that the skull of the modern Australian (curve ii) differs but slightly from the Neanderthal skull (curve iii), whilst both of them differ greatly from the skull of the Englishman of to-day (curve i.) Curve i. of fig. 2 shows an old round-shaped skull of a Lapp, whilst curve ii. represents a long-shaped skull of a modern Australian, and curve iii. the equally long-shaped skull of the Neanderthal-man. From this instance it is also evident that the Neanderthal skull does not differ as much from the Australian, as both do from the skull of the Lapp. Nevertheless, all agree that the Lapp and the Australian belong both to one and the same general species—the Homo sapiens. We must, therefore, conclude that the Neanderthal-man (Homo primigenius) also belongs to the species Homo sapiens, and that, consequently, he can only represent an older race.‡

After the discovery of the Krapina men in Croatia

* Virchow's view regarding the advanced age of the Neanderthal-man was contradicted a few years ago. An examination of the skull by means of X-rays seems to show that we cannot assign to him more than 30 years.

1. Schwalbe, Die Vorgeschichte des Menschen.
2. Schwalbe, Der Neanderthal-schaedel in Bonner Jahrbuecher, 1901. Heft. 106, p 1—72.
3. In Archiv f. Anthropologie xxviii (1903) 347-369.
4. For this and the next argument cf. Wasmann, Die Modernen Biologie und die Entwicklungslehre, 481-483.

with teeth belonging to some ten individuals in excellent preservation, and of a type almost unknown among modern men, Professor Gorjanovic-Kramberger instituted a careful comparison between the Homo primigenius of the older Diluvium and the Homo sapiens. He had at his disposal nearly all the ancient human remains that had been collected down to date. In 1905 he wrote declaring that "all the fossil human remains of Neanderthal, Spy, La Naulette, Schipka, Ochos, and Krapina belong to one and the same species, viz.. to the Homo primigenius. But our investigations show, besides, that the Homo primigenius approaches very closely to recent man in all his characteristics, and that there exists an unbroken chain from the diluvial Homo primigenius to the Homo sapiens fossilis, and from this to the recent Homo sapiens."[5]

Our only criticism here is to remark that a distinction of names is quite superfluous, seeing that Professor Kramberger himself acknowledges that there is no characteristic point to be found which is constant in one of the two, and which is not also occasionally at least observed in the other.

About the antiquity of the Neanderthal-man much has been written, [6] but nobody has been able to give a satisfactory answer, because no expert ever saw the skeleton in its original position. When Fuehlrott, the scientific discoverer of the Neanderthal-man, came to the spot, he found that the workmen had already removed everything, both soil and bones, from the cave. [7] It is therefore possible that the Neanderthal-man is of more recent origin than the diluvial layer of soil in the cave. If this were ascertained to be the case, all speculations on his importance for the theory of evolution would entirely collapse.

III. THE PITHECANTHROPUS ERECTUS.

The third specimen, discovered in Java in the year 1891-92 by Dr. Dubois, consists of three fossil remains: (i) an upper wisdom-tooth found on the left bank of the river Bengaman; (ii) the upper part of a skull found in the same place, but about a yard away from the tooth; and (iii) a thighbone found about sixteen yards higher up the stream.

The triumph with which these finds were hailed by Professor Haeckel is clearly shown in the following cheery passage from his pen:—"During the last twenty years (he writes) a fair number of well-preserved fossilised skeletons of man-like apes (simiae and prosimiae) have been discovered. In them we find all the chief intermediate members which complete the connecting chain of ancestors from the oldest (prosimiae) down to man. The most famous and most interesting of these discoveries is the fossil ape-man of Java, the famous Pithecanthropus erectus. It is in truth the much-sought 'missing link,' supposed to be wanting in the chain of primates, which stretches unbroken from the lowest Old World ape (Catarrhinae) to the highest developed man . . . Thus, by the discovery of this fossil man-monkey of Java, the descent of man from the ape has become just as clear and certain from the paleontological side as it was previously from the evidence of comparative anatomy and ontogeny. We have now all the principal documents which tell the history of our race." [8]

But this jubilant identification of the missing link is unfortunately not borne out by the more sober verdict of other scientific men, among whom the Java finds have been a bone of contention for years. In reviewing Dubois' pamphlet on the Java remains, a writer in "Nature" (January 24th, 1895) declared that he considered the thighbone to be human, and that its peculiarities were due simply to disease. He went on to say that the skull was also markedly human, but of small development; that by certain signs it could not possibly belong to an ape; and that it probably belonged to a human idiot. The tooth also he considered to be quite probably human. He concluded by scouting Haeckel's supposed discovery of the Missing Link.

Similar views were expressed in a paper read by Dr. Cunningham, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Dublin. The different parts, he observes, may not belong to the same individual; but even if they do, they would not warrant the formation of a new family. The skull at least was undoubtedly human. "Most certainly (he concludes) the remains are not derived from a transition-form between any of the existing anthropoid apes and man. Such a form does not and cannot exist." ("Nature," Feb. 28th, 1895, p. 429).

Other scientists of high repute maintain that the skull probably belongs to an ape. Richard Hertwig, Professor of Zoology in the University at Munich, remarks that the distance at which the different remains lay from each other makes it doubtful whether they all belong to one being. "These fragments," he says, "have been regarded by some as a connecting link between ape and man, by others as belonging to a true ape, and by others again as belonging to a true man. The last mentioned view is now to be regarded as out of the question. Most probably these species belonged to an extinct gibbon-like animal of extraordinary size and brain capacity." Similar results were obtained by Mr. Mac namara, who compared the skull of a chimpanzee with the one found in Java, making use of the newest methods of measuring invented by Professor Schwalbe. In the accompanying illustration, which I have borrowed from this author, curve i. figure 1, gives the profile of the Java skull, and curve v. that of a chimpanzee. They are similar as to shape and differ in size only—from which Macnamara concluded that "the skull of the average grown-up male chimpanzee and that of Pithecanthropus are so nearly related, that we must consider them as belonging to the same family of animals" or in other words, that Pithecanthropus erectus is a true ape.

How little importance is attached to the Java find by really scientific men may be gathered from the fact that Sir A. Geikie omits all mention of it in the body of his "Text-book of Geology" and relegates it to a foot-note, where he says: "Reference may be made here to a discovery in the island of Java, regarding which much discussion has arisen. Numerous bones of Pleistocene animals had previously been found in the deposit, but in 1891 the roof of a large skull was obtained which was claimed by some as that of an individual intermediate between man and the apes, but by able anatomists is regarded as truly human, though of a low type." [10]

An interesting discovery regarding our ape-man was made by Dr. Volz [11], who in 1906 examined the geology of the same stratum in which the Pithecanthropus had been found. Many had hitherto supposed that the remains of the ape-man belong to the Pliocene, the last period of the Tertiary deposits. But Volz's investigations changed this view entirely. He came to the conclusion that the bed in which the remains occurred is not earlier than Old-Diluvial, and that in all probability it belongs to the Middle-Diluvium. Our ape-man, therefore, lived at a time in which we have undoubted proofs of man's existence in Europe. This circumstance is fatal to the Missing Link view; for how could the Pithecanthropus be contemporaneous with man and at the same time his progenitor?

But this is not all. In the spring of 1907 an expedition was undertaken by Mrs. Selenka, the wife of the late Professor Selenka, with a view of continuing Dubois' explorations in Java. Among the explorers were the Zoologist Dr. Moszkowski of Berlin, and the Geologists, Dr. Elbert of Greifswald and Dr. Carthaus. In the course of the expedition, some further remains were discovered in the same stratum whence the ape-man had been unearthed; and these distinctly showed that man had existed at the same time as the Pithecanthropus, [12] even on the island of Java itself.

By this time one might suppose that the Javan ape-man had been fairly disposed of. But it is truly astonishing that, after most of the anatomists and paleontologists of repute have agreed in rejecting it as a connecting link between man and ape, Haeckel should still have the boldness to assure us, in one of his latest books ("Aus Insulinde") that "almost all expert scientists consider the ape-man of Java to be 'the intermediate link.'" The precise contrary is the case.

IV. THE CHAPELLE-AUX-SAINTS SKULL.

We now come to the most recent find which was mentioned in the "Times of India" a few weeks ago, and gave rise to a certain amount of correspondence.

On the 3rd of August last year (1908) the Abbes J. and A. Bouyssonie and M. L. Bardon discovered at Chapelle-aux-Saints a human skeleton. The position shows that the body had been intentionally buried. The bones include a much broken skull, jawbone vertebrae and limb-bones of a man of a little more than 5 feet 2 inches in height. The remains were described by the distinguished paleontologist M. Marcellin Boule last December.* His opinion is that the skull presents the features, in some respects exaggerated, which distinguish the Neanderthal and Spy skulls, all of which are widely spread over Europe on about the same geological level, and belong all to one type. Now the Neanderthal type ought to be regarded as "a normal human type" characteristic of certain parts of Europe in the Middle Pleistocene. Hence the latest find leaves us as far from the missing link as ever we were before.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

What, then, do we know about the origin of man? We have examined the geological record, and consulted many scientists, and what answer have we received? Nothing definite; nothing reliable; only a host of conflicting opinions. Is it not therefore clearly unjustifiable for popularising writers to repeat over and over again, in lectures and books, that the animal descent of man is an ascertained fact! I cannot refrain from mentioning at least one instance, which will give an insight into the way in which science is maltreated, and which will show how the public is sometimes, I can only say, deliberately deceived. In a book, [13] published in 1905, Haeckel gives the "pedigree of the primates," the middle branch showing the direct ancestors of man. In this pedigree the oldest ancestor (Archiprimas) is a pure invention. His next descendants (the Pachylemures) are only known to exist in a generalised form (Lemuravida). From these descend the Necrolemures, of which Haeckel gives no definite explanation, except that they are the parents of the apes. Amongst these he mentions as a special form and ancestor of man the "original ape" (Archipithecus) which is also a pure invention. The next descendant in the direct line is the "original gibbon" (Prothylobates). This is again a pure invention. From him springs the "speechless ape-man." (Pithecanthropus alalus) once more a pure invention. Haeckel could not call him Pithecantropus erectus because paleontology had already struck that gentleman off the list of man's ancestors. On the other hand, being a speechless ape-man he could not well be the father of Homo sapiens (the "wise man"); and for this reason Haeckel inserted a new intermediate form, the Homo stupidus (the "stupid man")—once again a pure invention. And this is the sort of romancing which sometimes passes current under the name of science!

There are not, I am glad to say, many scientists of this stamp. We find a far greater number of highly scientific men, who are not afraid of confessing their ignorance, where no facts or only doubtful facts present themselves. I cannot do better than close my lecture with few quotations from some of these eminent authorities concerning the animal descent of man, as far as it is revealed by the geological record.

When Professor Branco, the Director of the Geologico-paleontological Institute of Berlin, gave a lecture in the 5th International Zoological Congress (1901) on "Fossil Man," some of the audience were anxious to hear from that competent specialist some evidence in favour of the brute origin of man. His answer was to the following effect: "Man makes his appearance in the history of our earth as a true 'Homo novus" (new man), and not as a descendant of preceding generations. Most of our present mammals are represented in the tertiary period by a long series of fossil ancestors; but man appears suddenly in the glacial period without a single tertiary ancestor known to paleontology. Tertiary relics of man are wanting, and the traces of human activity that were believed to be of tertiary origin are of a very dubious nature. Glacial fossils of man, on the other hand, are frequently met with. But glacial man appears as a perfect Homo sapiens. Most of those very ancient men possessed a brain-pan of which any of us might be proud. Neither the arms nor the teeth of glacial man were more ape-like or longer than ours; in short, glacial man was every inch a true man."

In the course of his lecture, Branco put himself the question: "Who, then, was the ancestor of man?" and he gave this answer: "Paleontology does not say anything about it; we do not know any ancestors of man." Similarly Professor Reinke [14] says: "We owe it to the dignity of science to say, that we do not know anything about the origin of man." And Quatrefage [15] declares: "To those who question me upon the problem of our origin, I do not hesitate to answer in the name of science: I do not know." The famous Berlin anatomist R. Virchow [16] gives his verdict in the following words: "In vain have the adherents of Darwinism sought for links to connect man with the monkey: not a single one has been found. The so-called pro-anthropos, which is supposed to represent this connecting link, has not as yet appeared. No real scientist claims to have seen him; hence the pro-anthropos is not at present an object of discussion for an anthropologist. Some may be able to see him in their dreams, but when awake they will not be able to say that they have met him. Even the hope of a future discovery of this pro-anthropos is highly improbable, for we are not living in a dream, or in an ideal world, but in a real one."—Professor Ranke [17] is not more hopeful when he writes; "In spite of the very great fervour with which the existence of tertiary man has been accepted, the asserted traces of relics are not sufficiently guaranteed to establish a scientific proof for the fact of his existence." There is, according to Virchow, "no obstacle to the view that man existed in the tertiary period; but from the view to the proof there is a long stretch. So far that proof has not been found."

I conclude this lecture with the words of Baron von Zittel [18], the greatest authority in paleontology: "Much zeal has been shown in searching for the fossil ancestors (of man), and the fossil ape has been studied with special attention. At the present day about fifteen genuine narrow-nosed fossil apes are known from the tertiary layers of Europe and India, and some broad-nosed kinds from the glacial strata of Brazil and Argentine. But with one exception—the Dryopitheeus—all of them are inferior to the three great manlike kinds, the orang, chimpanzee and gorilla; and, as is proved by a jaw-bone lately discovered, Dryopithecus stands likewise relatively low among the so-called anthropomorphs. Hence the postulate of the doctrine of evolution, the so-called pro-anthropos, the missing link between man and ape, has not been found."

[M. Marcellin Boule, L'Homme fossile de la Chapelle-aux-Saints, in "Comptes rendus del' Academie des Sciences," vol. 147, No. 24, Dec. 14th, 1909. Also A. et F. Bouyssonie et L. Bardon, Decouverte d'un squelette Humain mousterien a la Chapelle aux-Saints, in "Comptes rendus," vol. 147, No, 25, Dec. 21st, 1908.]

5. Biolog. Zentralbl, 1905, n. 23 and 24, p. 895-912, of. also Mittell. d. Anthropolog. Gesellsch. Wien vo'. 34. Vol 34, 1904, Hft. 4-5.
6. Rauf, in Verhandl. d. Naturhist. Vereins Bonn, 1903, p. 14-92. Kaenen in Sitzungsber. der Niederrh. Gesellsch. f. Natur.—u. Heilk., Bonn., 10 Juni 1901; 9. Febr. 1903; 8 Juni 1903.
7. Ranke, Der Mensch, ii 485.
8. Haeckel, The Riddle of the Universe, p. 31.
9. Archiv. f. Anthropologie xxviii. (1903) 349-369.
10. Geikie, Text-book of Geology, Vol. II, 1247.
11. Ueber das Geologische Alter des Pithecanthropus erectus, D ub. in Globus Vol. 92, p. 341-342 (1907)
12. Globus, vol 93, p 58 1908.
13. Haeckel, der Kampf um den Entwicklungsgedanken, p. 99.
14. Reinke: Der gegenwertige Stand der Abstammungslehre Tuermer V. Ost. 1902, p. 13
15. Quatrefage, The Human Species p. 128. Internat. Scientif. Series, vol. 22.
16. Virchow, Anthropology in the last twenty years in Rep. Smith, Inst. Washingt, 1899, p. 563.
17. Ranke, Der Mensch, Vol, II, p, 501.
18. In Ranke l, c, II, 501.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Imperial Decrees.

Peking, 31st December.

Wang Wen-shao, a retired Grand Secretary, was a noble, intellectual, and able official, and started his official carreer from an official in a Board and then served in various provinces and has been well received by our late Emperor and promoted speedily and then had been appointed the Viceroy of Chihli. After that he was called up to Peking to attend to important state affairs. Thus he served the state over fifty years always proving himself industrious and careful and he has done his duties properly. Owing to illness he has retired from the ritual service retaining his official titles and returned to his native home. During this year having passed the same cycle on which he had past his examination while he is in his native home he has been granted the favour of the brevet rank of the Grand Guardian of the Heir-Apparent and we hoped that he would live long as the learned and aged official. However, now we hear of his death and we feel deeply sad and therefore We hereby grant him the brevet rank of the Grand Guardian of the Emperor and the posthumous allowance due to a Grand Secretary and all the black marks are hereby erased. The yamen concerned is hereby ordered to report upon the said allowance. His son Wang Ching-chia, a secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Works and Commerce, is hereby appointed to a Taotai and his grandson Wang Yi-sun, an expectant Taotai of Kiangsu, is hereby ordered to have his name mentioned, thus to show our appreciation of an old official.

FINANCE.

Peking, 1st January.

The Board of Finance has memorialized to the Throne that in consolidating the finance of the empire it is necessary to decide on the measures first and We have ordered the authorities concerned to discuss and study the measures and to report upon the same. Now We have received the report and We have minutely examined it and found it almost the same as the original proposal of the Board of Finance except items added to in the present report. However the matter relates to the finance of the whole of the Empire and it is better to have it minutely studied. Therefore We hereby hand the whole papers and documents regarding the matter to the Board of Finance to further peruse them and decide on the measures after having further memorialized to us and received Our sanction to carry the measures out.

YUAN SHIH-KAI, RETIRED.

Peking, 2nd December.

Yuan Shih-kai, a Grand Councillor and the President of the Board of Foreign Affairs (Waiwupu), has frequently been promoted up to the present post by the late Emperor and even after Our succession We had shown him Our favour with a view of having his services for the state for a long time to come. Unexpectedly, however, Yuan Shih-kai suffers from illness in his legs and finds it difficult to walk and thus impossible to attend to official duties. Therefore We hereby grant him leave to retire from his official duties and to return to his native home to have proper medical attendance as We wish to show him Our sympathy.

NA TUNG.

Na Tung, Associate President of the Waiwupu and a Grand Secretary, is hereby appointed to be a probationary Grand Councillor.

OFFICIAL DISCIPLINE.

Censor Chung Hsin has memorialized about the measures to regulate the matters enquired from provinces by the Censorate. These matters are very important and refer often to lives of people and no delay should be allowed. In future all the matters referred to provincial governments by the Censorate should be replied to by Viceroys and governors concerned according to the old rules and if they delay beyond a reasonable time allowance or if they fail to send in their reports to the Censorate in time such officials should be impeached and dealt with through the Censorate.

LIANG TUN-YEN.

Peking, 3rd January.

We hereby appoint Liang Tun-yen, the Junior Vice-President of the Waiwupu, to act as the President of the Waiwupu.

SNOW.

There being no snowfall since the winter in Peking we had despatched Prince Kung and others to pray for it but though over ten days have elapsed there is no snowfall as yet and therefore we have to pray for it again. Therefore We hereby order Prince Kung to proceed to Takaotein on the 7th January on our behalf and dedicate incense and Prince Tsai Hsun to Shi Yin Kung, Prince Tsai Jun to Shaohsein Miao, Prince Yu Lang to Hsuanjen Miao and Prince Tsai Chen to Yi-ho Miao, to dedicate incense respectively and pray for snow.

IMPERIAL GRAVEYARD.

We have ordered Prince Pu Lun and others to decide on a suitable site for the graveyard of the late Emperor near the Eastern or the Western Mausoleum. Yesterday Prince Pu Lun and others presented their report to the effect that Chinlung-yu near the Western Mausoleum is flat and a suitable place. Therefore We decide the said Chinlungyu as the Imperial Mausoleum of the late Emperor under the name of Chunglin and the works for the building of a proper Mausoleum should be commenced immediately. We hereby appoint Prince Tsai Hsun and Pu Lun and Duke Tsai Tze as well as Lu Chuan-lin to attend to the works always consulting with Prince Ching.

Peking, 7th January.

Prince Ching is ordered to solely supervise the work of building the Imperial mausoleum for the late Emperor without any associate commissioners.

APPOINTMENT.

Tsou Chai-lai is appointed the acting Junior Vice President of the Waiwupu.

OPIUM.

Yuan Shu-hsun, the Governor of Shantung, has impeached officials who do not abandon their habit of smoking opium. Most of the officials are cashiered and some are ordered to retire retaining their rank or ordered to return to their native home or otherwise dealt with.—"Celestial Empire," January 9.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.

Investigation Committee Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 3.

As an outcome of the Industrial Conference which met at Ootacamund in September last, the Madras Government have appointed a Committee of enquiry to review the chemical industries of the Presidency with a view to ascertaining whether they meet the internal demand for such products, whether the natural facilities for such industries have been fully availed of, and whether there are possible openings for further enterprise.

Among the chemical industries which the enquiry is to embrace are (;) fuel, destructive distillation, colouring matters, dye stuffs, bleaching, dyeing and printing, acid and alkali manufacture, glass and pottery, cement, electro-chemistry, electro-metallurgy, oils, fats, wax soaps, pigments, india-rubber, tanning, manures, sugar brewing, paper manufacture, preparation of essential oils and extracts, manufacture of refined chemicals, and alkalies.

LORD MORLEY'S REFORMS.

Rangoon Mahomedans' Views.

The Moslem Association of Rangoon has addressed the following representation to the Viceroy:—

May it please Your Lordship,—We beg to approach Your Excellency on behalf of the Moslem Association through the medium of this humble address to express our gratitude to the Government for the steps taken in associating the people with the administration of the country. The reforms are conceived in a liberal spirit. We cannot be too grateful to your Excellency, whose master mind is visible in these reforms, and we fully appreciate the big motives and lofty purposes which have inspired Your Excellency's Government in recommending these reforms. We beg that Your Excellency will convey our respectful homage to His Gracious Majesty the King Emperor for His Majesty's Message of peace and goodwill and full of sympathetic feelings towards his Indian subjects, and communicate to the Secretary of State the expression of our deep gratitude for the first instalment of reforms.

The reform scheme is conceived in a liberal spirit but the interests of Mahommedans are not adequately safeguarded, still it is hoped that when the scheme assumes its final shape full consideration to the interests of a people who are loyal to a fault and put implicit faith in the even-handed justice of the British rule, will, no doubt, be shown.

In support of our assertion we put forth the representation allowed for several communities in Burma. In population Mahomedans stand next to Buddists, which latter term includes the Burmese and the Chinese. Of the seven non-official nominated members four are to represent the Burmese population, two to represent the Indian and Chinese Commercial Communities and one to represent other interests, the Chinese are Buddists. So against the representation of five Buddists, Mahommedans cannot make sure of seeing one of them even in the provincial council; since the representation of one member is divided between Mahomimedans and Hindus. Hence His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in his reply to the memorial of the Mahommedan Community, to grant separate representation as a permanent arrangement of the Legislative Council, promised to bear in mind the desire expressed by the Memorialists that the Community to which they belong should be separately represented; but this promise is not borne out at this stage of the reform scheme.

The reforms pronounced by the Secretary of State are framed by Your Excellency in Council in pursuance of recommendation of Local Governments in India, and the nomination of representatives for the Provincial Council in Burma is wisely kept with the Government at the recommendation of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. We approve of this method since Burma is still backward in this respect and the inadequate manner in which the election of Municipal Commissioners is often carried out tells the same tale, but to ensure the nomination of proper representatives the Government should make it a point to invite and respect the recommendations of public bodies, Anjumans, Congregations, and Associations.

We express our abhorrence at the outrages and violence which have occurred recently in some parts of India and condemn from the bottom of our hearts anarchism and all sorts of seditious movement. We admire the courage and self-restraint with which your Government has met the critical situation. The passing of the Newspapers Incitement to Offences Act to restrain seditious writing and dishonest representation has put a check where it was most needed, and none can deny the justifiability of the introduction of summary procedure in cases of offences against the State.

In conclusion, we beg to offer some remarks on the partition of Bengal. The agitation for its modification has not yet ceased though partition was effected because the unwieldly bulk of a province like Bengal cannot be left to the administration of a single handed Lieutenant-Governor. It has indirectly benefited those millions of poor Mahommedans who had for long borne silently like dumb animals the harsh yoke of Hindu Zamindars and Hindu officials. Partition has liberated them from this yoke and freed them from its trammels. Government in view of the numerical preponderance of the Mahommedan Community have been conferring high posts on them, which has proved an eyesore to several evil-disposed persons, and a new era of progress has commenced for them. If old things are restored they will have to return to their former serfdom. Moreover, any modification of the partition would go to placate the evil-disposed fagitators.

INDO-CEYLON CONNECTION.

Rameswaram Conference Conclusions Accepted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 3.

It is understood that a despatch will be sent in a few days by the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the Indo-Ceylon Connection, generally accepting the conclusions arrived at by the Rameswaram Conference, in which the Governors of Madras and Ceylon, the Chairman of the Railway Board, and the Agent of the South Indian Railway, among others, participated.

It is stated that both the Ceylon and Madras Governments have accepted the conclusions of the Conference, recommending the construction of a viaduct over the Pamban Channel, taking the railway line across the Channel and establishing a ferry service between Daneshkodi and Manaar.

The scheme of a Ship Canal across the island of Rameswaram, from Port Ampthill, has practically been abandoned.

It appears that the recommendations of the Conference may not take definite shape, or come into force till the contract of the South Indian Railway expires next year and new arrangements are made for the working of that line.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 3.

It is understood that the arrangement settled at the recent meeting of the Governors of Madras and Ceylon and the President of the Railway Board for the establishment of a ferry service by the Daneshkodi-Manaar route between India and Ceylon has been accepted by the Governments of Madras and Ceylon and is now being sent home by the Government of India to the Secretary of State. It is still a very long way, however, from accomplisment. Plans and estimates have still to be prepared and the Ceylon Government must carry out the proposal to build a railway to the Terminus at Manaar before the ferry service can be started

BOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The following are extracts from the Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, issued yesterday:—Except for the retirement of Lord Lamington and the appointment of Sir George Clarke to the Government of this Presidency, the year 1907-1908 was distinguished by no very striking events. It owes its chief importance politically to a remarkable accentuation of the seditious tendencies which have arisen among certain classes of the community from mischievous theories and perverted aspirations. But though the leaven of "unrest" was working in Bombay, as in the rest of India, and though signs were not wanting of the necessity for strong measures to avert trouble in the future, there was not, within the period covered by this report, any serious disturbance of the public peace. Administratively the year was noteworthy for a number of measures of reorganization, particularly in the Police Abkari and Registration Departments; but still more for the promise of wider and more fundamental reform contained in the Government of India's scheme of Advisory Councils and in the appointment of the Decentralization Commission.

The outstanding features of the season were an abnormal concentration of the monsoon rainfall resulting in serious damage to the kharif crops throughout the greater part of the Presidency; a partial or total failure of the rabi rains almost every where; and a very poor inundation in Sind. In the Presidency, except in the Konkan and parts of the Karnatic, the outturn of the principal food-grains was seldom much above and frequently much below half that of a normal year. There was a contraction of 7 lakhs of acres in the area under cultivation, and conditions would have been still worse had not the good supply of water in the canals and tanks permitted a large extension of the irrigated area. In Sind the harvests were uniformly mediocre, and the area cropped diminished by no less than 16 per cent.—a fact which demonstrates the vital importance of the engineering projects now in course of preparation for raising the water of a poor inundation (the few feet necessary to supply the canals. Prospects were for a time so gloomy that there appeared to be a danger of actual famine in the worst affected tracts of Gujarat and the Deccan and in some of the Native States. Happily, however, the position proved to be less serious than was anticipated. Liberal remissions and suspensions of land revenue left all but the poorest agriculturists with enough for present needs. The extraordinarily high prices of food-grains, while they bore hardly on the non-agriculturist, were a source of profit to all who had produce for disposal. Those who had no other resource found the means of relief ready to hand in the brisk demand for labour. In the mills and factories of the industrial centres in mines and quarries, on Government and railway works or in the fields there was ample employment at wages which equalled or even exceeded the high standard reached last year. Thus, except in one locality the east of the Panch Mahals there was no neccessity to undertake relief measures, and the general conditions prevailing were far removed from those characteristic of famine. There was no marked movement of the population beyond the usual seasonal emigration to the labour centres. There was no sign, except in some of the Native States in Gujerat, of the increase in crime which is the usual concomitant of scarcity. In spite of very heavy mortality from plague, there was a decided fall in the death-rate; and a general improvement in the public health is indicated by the decreased mortality from all other principal deseases and the diminished population of the hospitals. For the remarkable increase in the consumption of liquor and drugs and in expenditure on luxuries indicated by the Excise and Trade returns there was a special reason; the approach of a Sinhvasi year entailed an extraordinary number of marriages, and, good season or bad, money is always forthcoming for a marriage ceremony. Still it is safe to assume that the lavish expenditure on festivities denoted at least a general freedom from the pressure of severe poverty. On the whole it may be said that, while the improvement noticeable last year in the condition of the cultivating classes met with a temporary check, there was no appreciable retrogression; and this considering the character of the season, a very severe epidemic of plague, and the general prevalence of cattle-disease in the Presidency, was as satisfactory a result as could have been hoped for.

If the year was inauspicious from the cultivator's point of view, commercially it was characterised by phenomenal prosperity both in the Presidency and Sind. The foreign trade of Bombay showed a further very substantial improvement, imports forging ahead by 6 3-4 crores and exports by over 3 crores in spite of the famine prevailing in the United Provinces, while the foreign trade of Karachi showed an advance of 3 3-4 crores on the record figures of 1906-1907. The expansion was shared by all the principal constituents of the import trade; and though part of the increase was due to high prices, the very fact that the rise in prices has not been able to restrict the volume of trade attests the healthy and prosperous condition of the country. The heavy imports of Raw Materials, Machinery and Railway Plant, Chemicals and Oils are a striking indication of industrial progress, while the large increases in articles of luxury and comfort point as clearly to general economic improvement. It is also note-worthy that the re-exports of foreign goods, which had been latterly checked by the opening of direct communication between Europe and Eastern countries, have been steadily gaining ground, and the volume of this year, for Bombay, was the largest of the quinquennial period. The coasting trade of the Presidency improved in value by 6 1-4 crores; the land trade by over 7 crores; and the coasting and land trade of Sind showed less marked but still considerable increases. From the industrial point of view the principal feature of the year was a further large increase in the number of cotton mills and factories, especially in Ahmedabad. There was an extraordinary advance of nearly 20 million pounds in the production of woven goods, and though the total output of yarn fell heavily owing to the reduced demand for export to China there was an increase of over 7 million pounds in the spinning of the higher counts. Large shipments of Indian yarns found their way to European markets and now that certain local mills have established a reputation for good delivery there is every prospect of an extensive trade being established with Europe.

The financial position was, naturally largely affected by the circumstances indicated above. There was a large falling off in the receipts of land revenue as the result of the bad agricultural season and a large advance in the customs receipts as the result of commercial prosperity. Other outstanding features were the notable expansion of the Excise and Opium revenue and the contraction of the salt revenue by 42 lakhs owing to the reduction of duty. The gross revenue showed a small increase of 5 1-3 lakhs.

Education, particularly Primary Education, continued to make satisfactory progress, as is shown by a general increase in the number of public institutions and an appreciable improvement in the average attendance. The expenditure was 7 lakhs more than last year.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed of parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Civil Service Cup.

THE RACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 3.

The race for the above Cup was run here to-day and resulted as follows:—

The Point	1
Devon	2
First Bell	3
Circus Girl	4

The Point won by three-quarters of a length, one and a half lengths dividing second and third. Time—1 min. 17 2-5 secs. Ten ran.

The betting at the start was:—5 to 1 against The Point, 2 to 1 against Devon, 15 to 1 against First Bell and 5 to 1 against Circus Girl.

THE BETTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 3.

The betting for the Civil Service Cup is as follows:—

5 to 2 against Devon.
7 to 2 Bonita II.
5 to 1 Circus Girl.
5 to 1 The Point.
5 to 1 Fabiana.
10 to 1 First Belle
10 to 1 Cocky.

BOMBAY RACES.

8th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

Entries closed at 6 p. m. on Wednesday the 3rd February:—

THE EXTRA PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr A S Oomer's b a h King Henry 13 3 1-2 (3 years)
Mr Hajee Mahmood bin Mahomed's ch a h Aziz (4 years)
Mr Hoosain Day's ch a h Fenjan 13 3 3-4 (4 years)
Mr Adil's b a h Beyhazar (6 years)
Mr Adil's ch a h Bailey (4 years)
Mr W S Clarke's g a h Tunis (6 years)
Mr Hamed Zaidan's g a h Mubrad 14 (4 years)
Mr Tahar Yune's g a h Neb 13 3 1-4 (6 years)
Messrs T Tejpal and P Framjee's b a h Amir Alli (4 years)
Mr A Razak's b a h Radium 14 (4 years)
Mr Ebrahim Mana's b a h Middleman (5 years)
Mr Abdoola Mana's ch a h Contractor 13 3 1-2 (4 years)
Mr Saleh Tockmachie's b a h Mirza (5 years)
Mr Abdoola Taha's g a h Gulshaful (4 years)
Mr Ahmed Khaleve's ch a h Kirkee 12 3 1-2 (6 years)
Mr Yusuff bin Zaid's Roan a h Fruit Salt (4 years)
Mr Newton's g a h Thousand (4 years)
Mr Mufak's ch a h Royal Standard 14 (4 years)
Mr Jassem Abdul Karim's g a h Telegraph (4 years.)
Mr Mahomed Jeweser's g a h Shooter (4 years.)
Mr Abdoola Mahalla's ch a h Zoobair Flag (6 years.)
Messrs A R Zaid and H Hazamy's ch a h Gunnam 13- 3, (5 years.)
Mr R S Forage's ch a h Prime Minister 13-1 1-2, (3 years.)
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Jeomurd, (5 years.)
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Pleader II. 14 aged.
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Steel 13-3 1-2, aged.
Mr G K's b a h Goldman 14 (3 years.)
Mr G K's b a h Deligence 13-3 1-2, (6 years.)
Mr Mufak's b a h Sandid 14 (3 years.)
Mr Ally Deeb's ch a h Brakat, (3 years.)
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Second Class 14 (5 years.)
Mr Pitt's b a h Hurgon 13-3 1-2, 6 years.
Mr Jawad Kouvezy's g a h Midwar 13-3 1-2, (5 years)
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Racer, (3 years.)
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Thavel 13-3 1-2, (5 years.)
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Grey Flower 14, (5 years.)
K S Vijay Singhji's ch a h March Past 13-3 1-4, 6 years.
Mr G K's b a h Perfumer, (4 years.)

BALUCHISTAN POLICE.

Discontent Increasing.

ARMY SERVICE PREFERRED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 3.

As confirming what was said concerning the general prevalence of discontent among the Baluchistan Police owing to the disadvantageous comparison of pay with the lately increased pay of the Indian Army Sepoys, a Quetta correspondent writes:—

"The necessary recruits cannot be obtained, the most desirable men amongst the peasant Sikhs, Punjabi Muhammadans and Dogras electing to enlist in the Indian Army, while newly joined policemen are continuing to resign in numbers in favour of Army service. The Police Sepoy obtains in British Baluchistan Rs. 10, 11, or 12, with an additional Rs. 1-8 as famine allowance compensation, while the pay of the Indian Army Sepoy is Rs. 11, plus Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7 as grain compensation, or a total of Rs. 17 or Rs. 18, which is the pay of a second grade Sergeant of Police. A more invidious comparison is that of the Gurkha sepoy, of whom there are two battalions, whose total pay and grain compensation averages between Rs. 19 and 21 per month. The Punjab Army Sepoy and the Police recruit come from precisely similar villages, similar castes and similar families, and the disparity of the pay is the topic of the bazar. It needs to be remembered that while the Indian Army Sepoy is definitely enlisted for the minimum term of three years' service, the Police Sepoy, contrariwise, may resign at any time by giving simply two months' notice."

KOLHAPUR BOMB CASE.

Further Hearing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, FEBRUARY 3.

In the Kolhapur Placard case Mr. Ghatge, pleader, examined, deposed that the first, second and fourth accused admitted writing the placards and taking part in pasting them up. No police were present when these statements were made.

Mr. Ambekar Panch further cross-examined Vithal Done, teacher of writing, who deposed to the similarity between the handwriting in the placards.

The case is proceeding.

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Light, Digestible Loaves
—with crisp crust and sweet white crumb—may be easily and speedily made at home with the aid of 'Paisley Flour.' Bread can be prepared ready for the oven in a few minutes. No time wasted waiting for the dough to rise—no baking powder or yeast required. Just one part of
'PAISLEY FLOUR'
the SURE Raising Powder
to eight of ordinary flour.
Recipes with every tin.

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PEARL DENTIFRICE

BY THE WAY.

WOMEN AS ACADEMICIANS.

The French Academicians have been asked by a ...wspaper whether they think that women should ...made eligible for admission for their ranks. ...ong the supporters of the supposed innovation ... MM. Maurice Barres, Paul Deschanel, and ...tole France. Among its opponents are MM. ...s Claretie, da Haussonville, and Francis Charmes. ... France thinks that lady Academicians would ... "lessons in grace, courtesy, and deport- ...t" to their male colleagues. On the other ...d, M. Francis Charmes, the latest elected, fears ... their presence would distract the attention of ...r male colleagues and prevent them from getting ...with the dictionary.

"THE POLITEST MAN IN AMERICA."

...enan remarks in his "Recollections" that there ... be no place in the modern world for the polite ... This prophecy seems uninspired, for the ...erican papers—which never weary of discussing ...ample physical dimensions of their future Presi- ...s claim that "Big Bill Taft" is "the most ...te man in America." In proof of this, the story ...ld that Mr. Taft not long ago rose from his seat ... crowded tram-car and thereby made room for ...wer than four ladies. This is "claimed" to ...titute the "world's record" for courtesy, and ...s doubly reassuring in view of the not very ...terfieldian language lately used in Congress ...t the retiring President.

DEEPDENE AND ITS TREASURES.

...epdene, where Lily, Duchess of Marlborough ... the other day, was at one time the home of the ...nals of Flaxman's Dante designs, now in the ...ession of Lady Harversham. These were exe- ...d on the commission of Henry Hope, who was ...Maecenas of the Young England Party. It was ...m that Disraeli dedicated "Coningsby" in 1844 ...ause amid the glades and galleries of the Deep- ...this work was conceived and partly executed." ...gem, perhaps, of Lady Harversham's Deepdene ...airs is however, the original manuscript of the ...known lines on the letter "H," popularly attribu- ...Byron and Maria Edgeworth, but now gener- ...egarded as a composition of Miss Fanshawe.

CABBY'S GRIM HUMOUR.

...ong stories told by well-known people in ... Era Annual" for 1909, is one by Mr. George ...nder. He says: I shall be sorry to see the ...f the London cabman, but I suppose the day ...s far distant. Will the tax driver develop a ...ur of his own; I hope so, or the gaiety of ...ns will suffer. Being in a hurry to get home ...he theatre a few days ago, I walked to the ... of King-street. An old cabman with his ...m was the first on the rank, but I shook my ...t him, and called a taxi. As I approached ... hansom cabby said: "So, Mr. G. A., you've ...e for 'osses now; but you'll 'ave to 'ave one ...e you on the day you're buried." "I went ...," adds Mr Alexander, "in that hansom ...all."

MONTE CARLO'S BALANCE-SHEET.

... gaming tables at Monte Carlo are once again ...l swing, and the Casino is pouring into its ... something like £4,000 daily towards the ...l million or more it expects to clear before ... closes. But, enormous as the Casino's profits ... expenditure is proportionately great, and ...ies some strange items. Thus it pays about ...0 a year for clergy and schools, £6,000 for ..., and £20,000 for police and courts. The ...enance of the Casino runs into hundreds of ...ands of pounds. And yet, in spite of these ... disbursements, the shareholders have little ... to grumble, for they pocket in dividends ...thing like £560,000 a year; and, even in a poor ...can rely on a return of over 36 per cent on ...holdings.

WILD LIFE AT THE GARDEN CITY.

... W. P. Westell, F.L.S., gives in the "Animals' ...d," an interesting account of bird and ... life at the Garden City at Letchworth; ... are (he says) fine-wooded areas at Norton ...ge, Howard Park, and Letchworth old village ... paradise, or sanctuary, for our bird friends is ...n Common. It is about seventy-eight acres in ... and consists of magnificent privet hawthorn ...wild rose, bramble buckthorn, blackthorn a few ...d other large trees etc. There is a profusion of ... and over 600 species of wild plants have so ...n identified. There are fine open spaces and ...ded walks and glades. The wild fruits this au- ... have been phenomenal and the birds have ... royal feast indeed. The Garden City Company ...y a keeper to look after the Common which is ...o be "simply alive with birds" and very little, ... spoliation of nests, wild flowers, etc., appears ...te place. May the number of such "paradises" ...ase and multiply!

GLASTONBURY THORN AT KEW.

... sacred legend which is associated with the ...ring of this thorn in mid-winter always gives ...tree a peculiar interest to the general public. ... is the "Kew Bulletin" reports, a specimen ...growing in the Thorn Avenue at Kew which ...not flower regularly in mid-winter. With a ...November and December, such as is frequent- ...perienced, it will flower about Old Christmas ...(January 6), but if cold weather sets in before ...New Year the flowers may not open until March ...brif. This year, however, they have been extra- ...arily early. The tree was in full blossom in ...first week of November. In addition to these ... blossoms, the Glastonbury Thorn at Kew ...s bears others at the normal flowering time of ...species—May and June—and from them a crop ...s is developed. This tree was, in November ...ing flowers, fruit, and full foliage simul- ...ously.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION CHAIRMAN.

... Rev. J. D. Jones, of Bournemouth, will enter ...day upon his duties as chairman of the Congre- ...tional Union at the comparatively early age ...ty-three. Only two others, both ministers of ...same church, have, we gather from the "British ...dy," occupied this position at an earlier age— ...R. W. Dale, chairman in 1869, was thirty-nine, ...the Rev. J. H. Jowett, chairman in 1906, was ...y-two. Moreover, no other Congregational church, ... Carr's-lane, can boast of having had three suc- ...ve ministers upon whom this honour has been ...erred—the Rev. J. Angell James, Dr. Dale's ...cessor, having been chairman in 1838. There ...at present living fourteen ex-chairmen, of whom ...Guinness Rogers occupied the chair as far back ...874; the Rev. W. Cuthbertson (now at Dawlish) ...879; and Dr. Fairbairn in 1883.

...RUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair ...arning grey or white or falling off, use "The ...loan Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore ...ery case Grey or White hair" to its original ...r without having the disagreeable smell of most ...storers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful ...ell as promoting the growth of the hair on bald ... where the glands are not decayed. Ask your ...ilets for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by ... Chemists over the World. Wholesale Depot, ...

THE LADIES' CORNER

THE LATEST DANCE AND DINNER DRESSES.

Although it is yet early in the New Year, writes our lady correspondent, we have to welcome many novel and charming things in the way of dance and dinner dresses, designed still for the most part, it is true, on modified Empire and Directore lines, but yet showing many fresh attractions in the draperies of the skirts, for example, and again in the very elaborate and beautiful embroideries with which the bodices are invariably adorned. These embroideries are worked as a rule in soft silks, showing various shades of the same colour, and only occasionally brightened by the discreet introduction of gleaming metallic threads. An elaborate embroidery of this description helps to lend an air of great distinction to the graceful dinner dress of pale blue satin charmeuse which forms the attraction of the trousseau of a well known coming bride. The frock in question is of special interest however, quite apart from the intricate embroideries with which it is trimmed, since it displays something entirely new in the way of a draped tunic, which is swathed closely round the figure, and fastened at the waist and again lower down on the skirt, with large buttons covered smoothly with the same pale blue satin. Across the front of this tunic there comes a wide band of beautiful embroidery, worked in floss silk in many shades of blue on a background of silver filet lace, with applique designs in dark sapphire blue velvet, affording a very striking contrast to the pale blue of the satin. Entirely novel also is the shape of the train, which is cut with a square end, outlined with similar embroidery to that which is placed on the front of the tunic, and trimmed also with a flat band of the same satin. Blue silk embroideries practically cover the front of the bodice and pass over the shoulders in the form of bretelles, while they appear also in the shape of a band upon the arm. A chemisette and short sleeves of ivory-white net complete the picture, showered with diamond dew-drops. Both for dances and dinners white satin gowns will be greatly in request, and many charming effects will be arrived at by the introduction of fine gold and silver embroideries in the form of a Greek key-pattern employed to border the tunics of classic design, which will be worn over perfectly plain underskirts, finished also at the hem with similar embroideries. In other gowns the draperies of satin are arranged more strictly on Princess lines, one half of the bodice and one sleeve being of satin, while for the other half and the other sleeve soft draperies of net are used, sewn thickly with crystals and silver bugles.

SMART FROCKS ON THE STAGE.

In the new play at the Comedy Theatre Miss Marie Tempest, as the jealous young wife of a flirtatious doctor husband wears some exceedingly smart frocks which are likely to prove of considerable interest to the ladies among the audience, since they represent what is absolutely the last word in the way of fashions for the coming season. Miss Tempest's gown in the first act is of blue and white check foulard silk of so bright and lustrous a surface that the effect is almost that of a pale blue fabric shot with silver. Down the centre of the skirt in front there is a narrow panel formed of a double row of white buttons embroidered with blue and linked together with chains of blue and white silk. The material comes up in points on either side in front, above the line of the waist, and the bodice is finished with a wide empiecement of white guipure and a square chemisette of tucked white net, outlined with fichu folds of silk. A very charming gown is worn by Miss Tempest in the second act, made in a new kind of satin, with a texture like that of crepon, but far more silky in effect. The colour chosen is a soft shade of apricot and the skirt is draped in quite a novel fashion, and arranged with crossing scarves of satin, drawn through large eyelet holes, half-way between the knees and the feet. The upper part of the bodice is of white chiffon covered with apricot silk braiding and having scarves of satin drawn through the front, and a chemisette of ivory-white Alencon lace. In the last act, Miss Tempest has a delightful gown of soft satin in a lovely shade of petunia pink. This frock is made in the latest Directoire style with shaded pink silk soutache embroideries on the front of the bodice, and long coat tails at the back, covered closely with the same soutache trimming. With this gown, Miss Tempest wears a beautiful coat of grey Ottoman silk, lined with grey satin, Mme. Hayward, of New Bond-street, specially designed and made this coat for Miss Tempest, as well as the three gowns already described.

JAPANESE PEERAGE SCANDAL.

The latest development of the trouble about Count Tode's marriage is that at his request the Emperor has withdrawn the Imperial sanction of the engagement to Princess Kitashirakawa. It has further been decided, as a disciplinary measure, that the treatment pertaining to his rank as Count shall no longer be extended to him. This does not mean that he loses his patent of nobility, but only that it is not recognised for court purposes or on official occasions. Similar deprivation of recognition has taken place in the case of noblemen who fell into debt, and there have been instances of their rehabilitation after the expiration of some years from the date of recovering solvency. What particular incident might be held to release from the ban a nobleman who has behaved after Count Todo's fashion we do not see, but at all events his son, if he has one, would not lie under the reproach. It is commonly reported that the person really responsible for the misfortune is the Count's Factor who enjoys anything but an enviable reputation. One particularly unfortunate feature of the affair is that it has led to the resignation of Viscount Tanaka, Minister of the Imperial Household, who considers himself more or less blameworthy for not having exercised greater care. Probably the Emperor will not accept the resignation. Since writing the above we find in Japanese newspapers a statement attributed to Viscount Tani, one of the members of the Nobles Disciplinary Committee. The Viscount is quoted as saying that he sees no reason for observing privacy in this matter. The details are that Count Todo married an English lady during his student days abroad, and on his return to Japan he registered the fact registering the divorce at the same time. Then, in order to conceal this incident, he changed his domicile from Honjo to Koishikawa, so as to have a clean record in the new register, after which precaution he proposed for the hand of Princess Take. At the meeting of the Disciplinary Council nobody was found to utter a word of excuse for such conduct. Very probably the Count had been badly advised, but that his conduct was unbecoming a nobleman, there could be no question. As to the punishment recommended by the Council, namely, suspension of treatment as a peer, the Viscount explains that this is usually for a fixed term of years, at the expiration of which the offender is reinstated if he has given evidence of a sincere desire to maintain the dignity of his Order. In this case, however, no such period was fixed: the duration of the sentence was indefinite, and it is entirely uncertain when Count Todo will be able to resume the use of his title. There are many instances, the Viscount says, of dissolute conduct on the part of Japanese students studying abroad, but very few men in the position of gentlemen have disgraced themselves so thoroughly as Count Todo has done. Not only the Minister of the Imperial Household, but also all the officials concerned in this matter have tendered their resignations, and there is to be a sweeping reform in the personnel of the officers of the Todo family. As for the young Count himself, he will retire to the family estate in Shikoku where for a time.—"Japan Mail."

MEN AND MATTERS.

GENERAL BOOTH'S HEALTH.

Queen Alexandra's kind message to General Booth, and the recent somewhat alarming (though happily exaggerated) reports concerning the condition of the aged general's health, have drawn considerable attention to the fact that the veteran campaigner is fast approaching his eightieth birthday—an event which it is proposed to celebrate with world-wide rejoicings throughout the "Army." As he gets older the general's nervous system becomes naturally more strained, and those who have the arrangements of his public meetings have a difficult task.

THE SALVATION ARMY CODE.

Colonel Johnnie Lawley, the genial bearded helper who always accompanies the general, has invented a complete code of signals which the general uses when speaking. Thus, when the big white handkerchief is thrown, apparently carelessly, over one or the other of the general's shoulders or round his neck, that is an education that there is a draught from somewhere, either right, left, or behind. If the general mops his brow, he wants more air, and so on. But even these signs do not always prevent the general dropping a caustic reminder to his audience should they be coughing, fanning, or restless and a baby in one of his meetings means a hot quarter of an hour for the doorkeeper! Yet after the whole campaign is over there is always a recognition of services rendered, and a kindly appreciation of his staff's devotion and loyalty. Thus it comes about that, although he is a most difficult man, apparently to get on with, General Booth is undoubtedly (one of the very few who are "heroes to their valets."

AN "ARMY" LOSS.

Commissioner A. M. Nicol, one of the most familiar figures in Fleet Street for many years, has just severed his connection with the Salvation Army Editorial Department, after nearly thirty years' service under the colours. The Commissioner is a breezy Scotsman, with a warm heart, a genial face, and a helping hand for all and sundry who were "on the rocks." He will be sorely missed by those whose journalistic business took them to Queen Victoria Street, the Army's headquarters, for he was a journalist to the finger tips, and knew exactly what the Pressmen wanted before they spoke. Before becoming an Army officer he was engaged in newspaper work in Peterhead. Fortunately his services will not be lost to journalism—for it is said that he has joined the staff of one of the great London dailies.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POPULARITY.

Apropos of Mr. Chamberlain's donation to the Lord Mayor of Birmingham's fund for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake, a correspondent sends me an amusing story. A short time ago a teacher in one of the schools in the City was telling a class of boys about the beauties of Nature. At the conclusion he asked to whom were they indebted for these things. "Please," said one of the boys, "to Joe Chamberlain." This answer, however, was not admitted; whereupon the lad remarked reproachfully, "I never thought you were a little Englander."

A WITTY DEAN.

Dean Pigou, of Bristol, who celebrated his seventy-eight birthday recently, is one of the wittiest of living ecclesiastics, and he is much sought after at public functions on that account. One of his best stories concerns Dr. Whately, who was Archbishop of Dublin when the Dean was a student at Dublin University. At dinner one day the Archbishop sat near a young aide-de-camp, and in the course of the meal the latter asked his Grace: "Do you know the difference between an Archbishop and an ass?" The Archbishop was too taken aback to reply, and seeing his hesitation, the aide-de-camp continued: "One wears a cross on his mitre, the other wears it on his back." Dr. Whately looked the young man over with the utmost gravity, and without relaxing a muscle of his face he propounded another conundrum. "Do you know," he said, "the difference between an aide-de-camp and an ass?" "No, I do not," replied the officer, beginning to feel a little uncomfortable. "Neither do I, sir," thundered his grace and the aide-de-camp collapsed.

A SAILOR'S DEFINITION.

Dean Pigou is extremely musical, and takes special interest in church music, being a president of the Church Choir Guilds. "It is one the sorrows of my life," he once said, "that when I was a boy I was forced away from my natural predilection for music, and made to work at algebraic problems instead." The Dean has for many years been an advocate for advancement and improvement in church music and he has spoken strongly against what he called "cork-screw chants which were full of accidentals and made the congregation feel as if they did not know where they were." He is also against the long interludes which occur in much church music. In this connection, he once told an amusing story. Two sailors met one day, and one of them asked the order "Where have you been to-day, Bill?" "To church," was the reply. "What did you hear in church, Bill?" "Oh, anthems." "What is an anthem?" was the next question. "Oh," replied Bill, "if I said 'Give me that spade,' that would be a hymn; but if I said: 'Give me that spade. Alleluia! Amen! Alleluia! Amen!' that would be an anthem."

TAMINI—AN IMPRESSION.

You would not guess that this great new tenor from the Vienna Opera House, who appeared for the first time publicly in London at the Albert Hall recently, was a singer by profession, if you met him for the first time in the street. He wears no label and quite an ordinary moustache. He is tall, well built, just on the sunny side of thirty, is very genial, and very natural. It would be difficult to guess his nationality, but he speaks English well, with a slight foreign accent. As a matter of fact, he is Italian-German—Italian on the maternal side—and although he sings German, French and Italian music, he thinks Italian suits him best. His eyes are alert and full of laughter. In his face you read enthusiasm.

HIS VOICE.

Tamini's voice is of recent development. He was not originally destined for a musical career: only a few years ago he was the manager of a bank at Mannheim. Now, after three years' training, he has the musical world at his feet. His voice is a wonderful combination of strength and sweetness. Only a short time ago he made his Vienna debut in Bizet's "Carmen," and created a sensational success; now in London he appears and conquers. The writer heard him at his private "debut" here. There were no crowds, no glamour—only the cold, bare Albert Hall at 11-30 a.m. He stood upright, with hands at his side, lost to all but the song in which for the time being he was merged. He sang "Vestali Giubba" from "Pagliacci," the "Narration" from "Lohengrin" and Siegmund's "Lenzlied" from "Die Walküre," and he put new meaning into all. His voice goes straight to the heart.

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Gold Tipped Popular, per 100 Rs. 2-8
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A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

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Quite driven away.

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I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

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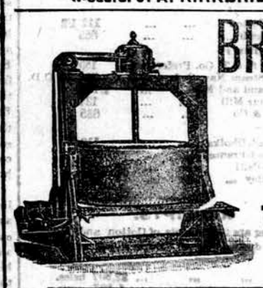

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 2, 1909.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 3, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 9/16	1/16	
2 do. Rentes	96 1/2	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/16	5/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 5/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 7/8		1/8
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/4		1/8
do. in New York ...	51 7/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·15 1/2	1	
do. do. do. Berlin...	20·51 3/4	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3	Since	14th Jan.09.
do Short London Bills			1/8
3 months' sight.	2 3/8		
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 3/8		1/8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7/8		1/8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 3/4		5/8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1/4		1/4

Amount paid into the Bank of England... £356,000

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 13-16d. unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77-9 unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver :—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...	Quiet.
Futures	...	Easier.
East Indian	...	Dull.
Manchester		Steady.
Total Sales		6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export		1,500 ,,
Imports		51,000 ,,
Mid-Americans		5·25+·04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...		8 7/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·06	5·05	5·05	5·04	5·04
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·04	4·96	4·92	4·88
+01	+01	+02	+01

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports		48,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...		45,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain, ...		4,000 ,,
Do to Continent		23,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·90 +05.		
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·66+01		Declined early owing to foreign selling and advanced later on limited offerings.
Do. do. May 9·55+01		

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 1-2 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·66 unchgd.
Do. do. May 9·65 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi. C. I. F., 37 1-2—May-June—London—Sellers—Canal.
Red Karachi C.I.F. 37 May-June—London—Sellers—Canal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs. 36 1-2—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firm.
Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 36 5-8—Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 1-8Jan.-Feb.—Done—Firm.

SEEDS.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 46 1-2 Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg—Value—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 9-16+1-16.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 5-1 Sellers.

Arrivals :—

"Umvolosi."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [3RD FEBRUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Bag Sovereigns	Rs. 13,500	Jeddah ...	Bombay and Hujas S. N. Co. of India.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent. ,, 28th ,,
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. ,, 14th ,,
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. ,, 29th ,,

Money :—

The Bank of Madras cash balance is Rs. 37½ lacs down.

Exchange :—

The Market opened quiet to-day at 1s. 3 29-32d. T.T. and 1s. 3 15-16d. for demand Bank bills, but there is still a seller of T.T. at 1s. 3 15-16d. T.T. for February, but buyers are scarce. All Banks at opening were quoting 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 months' sight, but as no bills were offered it was soon possible to place credits at 1s. 4 3-32d. for this and next month. Only a small business is reported. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T.T. on London ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	123
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	174 1-4

Government Paper :—

To-day has been the settling day and a moderate business has been transacted. The market opened at 94 3-16 ready and 94 3-8 for next month, fell temporarily to 94 1-16 and 94 1-4, and finally closed at the opening quotations. Business during the month has been on a comparatively small scale, and dear money has had a depressing effect on the market. Calcutta quotations are steady at 94 3-16 ready and 94 3-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94-2
1st Settlement — ...	,, 94-6

Bullion :—

On Tuesday the price of Bar silver in London fell 1-8 to 23 7 8 for ready and to 23 3-4 for delivery in two months, while spot bars at New York were 1-8 down at 51 7-8. Locally the market opened weaker at 60 11-16 ex duty but a steadier feeling set in and quotations close 3 16 up. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	28 4 0
Australian Bar Gold	28 3 0
Bombay Bar Gold	28 1 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 4 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 3 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60 12 0
[illegible]	[illegible]

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market was closed yesterday, and on opening this morning prices were steady, particularly for Bengals, but the demand for forward delivery continues small. There is however some enquiry for fine M. G. Bengal, March delivery. At the close the market is steadier at the undermentioned quotations.

For ready cotton the demand at Colaba was moderate, and the offtake was about 4,000 bales Rates were steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	238	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	229 1/4	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	213	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	204	,,
Fine M. G Khaugaum-Akola ...	197/8	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	197/8	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	187	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	191	,,
Fine M. G. Kaandesn	188	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	191	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	180 1-4	,,
Good Westerns	214	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	228	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	7,000	bales.
Total Imports	37,000	,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June
5·08	5·07	5·07	5·06
	+02		

June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·06	5·06	4·98	4·94	4·91
	+02			+03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady with a fair demand, and we quote as under:—

Ready	Rs. 8	3	0 B. T.
April-May...	,, 7	15	0 B. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market easier and prices are further giving way.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi, April-May ...	Rs. 7	10	6 B. T.
Yellow Guzerat ,, ...	,, 7	15	0 B. T.
Ready Punjab	,, 6	12	0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

Prices are steady with a moderate demand.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	47	8 0
Mimbara	,,	48	8 0
Yellow Secunderabad ...	,,	52	0 0
Brown Delhi Beswar ...	,,	46	0 0

Castorseed :—

Ready Rs. 29 8 0 Apl.-May Rs. 5 14 0 R.T.
Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed :—

Apl.-May ... ... Rs. 16 0 0 R.T.
Tone—Firm, good demand.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

... ... Rs. 7 3 0 R.T.
Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—

Ready ... ... Rs. 41 0 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

WHEAT—

White Delhi, Apl-May... ...	Rs. 5	10	6 R. T.
,, Pe-si ,, ,, 85 p. c....	,, 6	0	0 ,,

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,445
India	71 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	54 1-2

Mills :—

Century	315
David	427 1-2 Mar.
Kohinoor	797 1-2 ,,
Manockji Petit	3,187 1-2 ,,
New Great Eastern	205
Sun	202 1-2

Presses :—

Bombay Cotton	112 1/2
New Mofussil	655

Miscellaneous :—

The B. B. S. & T. Co. Preference	155
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	352 1-2 C.D.
Colaba Land and Mill.... ...	1,130
Delhi Flour Mill	131
Treacher & Co	635

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Dholka	110
Ahmedabad-Prantej	590
Amritsar-Patti	134
Tapti-Valley	137 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	22,807	bales.
Wheat	1,507	cwts.
Linseed	4,127	,,
Rapeseed	2,955	,,
Gingellyseed	22,539	,,
Poppyseed	649	,,
Groundnuts	3,465	,,
Castorseed	2,295	,,
Rice	201,990	,,
Myrabolams	5,821	,,
Cottonseed	35,064	,,
Mowraseed	75	,,
Gram	356	,,
Jowar	1,365	,,
Maize	nil	

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 3.

In the Share Market to-day, the following transactions are reported :—Barabomi, 24·12 ; Bhalgora, 18 ; Ghusick, 17·4 ; Gopalichuck, 12 ; Jumoni, 13·4 ; Kosoonda, 47 ; Kuardi, 4·12 ; Auction New Birbhoom, 45·2 ; Phoenix, 7 ; Auction Raneegunge, 23·4 ; Singaran 4·8 ; Sodeeh, 10 ; and Auction Government Paper, 94·2.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 3.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 3rd January :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£ 1	0s.	£0 12 0	£0 14 6
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£ 0	7s. 6d.	£0 4 0	£0 5 0
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£ 10	...	£0 11 9	£0 13 3
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 5 0	£0 7 0
Hosur Gold	£ 1	15s. 4d.	£0 0 7½	£0 0 10½
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£ 1	8s. 0d.	£ Nil	£0 0 8
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£ 1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Dharwar Reefs ...	£ 1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 1 0
G. F. Mysore ...	£ 1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
G. F. Dharwar ...	£ 1	£1	£ Nil	£ Nil
Hutti	£ 1	£1	£1 1 3	£1 3 9
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 1 3
Ind. Mines Syn ...	£5	£2	£ Nil	£ Nil
Kempiatti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold ...	10s.	10s.	£4 11 3	£4 16 9
Mysore Reef Ord..	£ 1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore West ...	£ 1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 10½
Mysore Wynaad...	£ 1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 10½
N Anantapur ...			£0 3 3	£0 4 3
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 4 0	£1 6 8
Oorcgum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 14 0	£0 15 0
Oorcgum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 0 0	£1 1 6
Ramana Ruby Mi...	£ 1	12s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Sandi Mines Ld...	£ 1	1s.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
[illegible]	£ 1	12s.	£1 3 1½	£1 10 7½

SWADESHI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 1st February we find a letter signed "A friend of the public," wherein the writer modestly discants on the incomparable virtues and merits of "The Bombay Steam Navigation Company." We would not have taken the trouble to write to you on the subject of the lengthy discourse, were it not for the fact, that the writer drags in the name of the "Swadeshi Hoosein Steam Navigation Company" in a decidedly prejudicial manner. We have been the Agents of this Company since its formation, and we certainly take objection to this Company being enumerated among the failures. In the first place, the Swadeshi Hoosein Steam Navigation Company never entered into a competition with any other Company. It was formed with some definite purpose, and has deferred its operations for various reasons. The shares of this Company were not placed in the market, nor have the directors any intention of doing so just at present. But we might state for the benefit of the public that it will not be long before it secures a first rate travelling service on the Western Coast. We shall state here that we have absolutely no connection with the venture lately started and which forms the subject of the writer's discourse "The Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, Limited.—Yours, etc.,

SURRUFALLY MAMOOJEE & Co.,
Agents,
Swadeshi Hoosein Steam Navigation Co.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a delightful ingenuousness about the prospectus of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd. The promoters, it is said, spent six months in approaching persons already interested in the coasting trade with a view to getting them to start an efficient steamer service to carry the unfortunate passengers who have to wait hours at the coast ports for the steamers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. Unfortunately all these persons were influenced by selfish motives, and while willing to swallow up profits in the shape of Agents' Commission, wanted "workpeople and others" to supply the capital from their hard-earned savings. To prevent the promoters wish to start their own Company, but so far as can be gathered from the prospectus they too want the "work-people and others" to supply the cash, to the tune of thirty lakhs of rupees. They do not, indeed, propose to eat up the profits by way of Agents' Commission, but they intend to buy an entirely new fleet, which might be a more excellent way. They intend to engage, through the shipbuilders, a specialist to keep the steamers in order, but for general management, docking arrangements, &c., they are evidently going to trust in Providence.

Now there may be golden profits ahead for the Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company. It is to be hoped there are, but investors would do well to consider the nature of the competition they have to face. The promoters are evidently inspired solely by the handsome profits of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, and imagine that because at festival and during the busiest two or three months of the year the Company can hardly cope with the traffic that offers, there is ample room for another Company to assist in working the same ports without coming into competition. This, however, is a great mistake, for the success of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company depends not only upon the highly efficient management of its Agents (a guarantee the promoters of the Co-operative Company do not offer), but also on a diplomatic arrangement with the British India Company regarding their respective spheres of influence. These who have any acquaintance with the history of local shipping will remember how even Mr. J. N. Tat could not bear up against the rivalry of a big shipping Company. How the Goa boats once cut rates till they got so far as carrying passengers for nothing and providing them with food on the way, and how, before the Bombay Steam Navigation Company took over their present fleet, this very trade which look so tempting, was a sadly losing concern, owing to competition which disregarded present profits in hopes of a future monopoly.

The management of the new Company certainly intends to start on economical lines. Not so much as a postcard is to be wasted on telling the applicant for shares whether they are allotted to him, and if he does not send his instalments nevertheless, his deposits will be forfeited. If the foresight of the management is equal to its economy the concern should yield handsome profits.—Yours, &c.,

CO-OPERATIVE.

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The inconvenience of paying one anna for six pies to travel between Vasco-da-Gama and Harbour is greatly felt on account of the merchants' travelling between the said two places for "Alfandega" Customs on the Mormugao Harbour and also by many through passengers of Bombay and Mangalore side steamers, who come down to Vasco-da-Gama for meals and also for buying any requisites and particularly Clerks of some Companies on the Harbour who all prefer to have recourse to travelling by foot, distance of a only about two miles, and in such circumstances Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway may take into consideration the making of a reasonable decrease considering. that the minimum half anna tickets are sold at Bangalore to travel between Bangalore and Bangalore Cantonment for which the Railway may not be put to loss as a reasonable fare of half an anna as in the days of W. I. P. is the best way of tempting all passengers to travel by railway instead of by foot, a little distance of about two miles.

The following reminds us of the fact that John Overs, a waterman, who ferried passengers from Southwark to the City by dint of penny savings acquired a great fortune with which his daughter at his death founded and endowed the Church called St. Mary Overs in London.

We therefore trust that Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway may take into consideration the above for the sake of making convenience to the public as it was in the days of W. I. P. and also a great profit to itself.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 30TH JANUARY, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09...£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 30th Jan. 1909, by Council Bills ...£10,426,770
,, ,, ,, by Gold...£ 240,448
Balance to be remitted from 31st Jan., 1909 to 31st March 1909 ...£ 7,832,982

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,445
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	71½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 ,,	5
Specie Bank	O. 50	50	1¼ ,,	181
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	50	6 ,,	54½
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	£3 p. c.	585
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15		480
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½		157½
Ameer Yoorjee	500	500	50		600
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50		636x
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250		Dv.	40 615½
Bombay United.....	250	250	20		305
Century	100	100	50		315
Central India.....	500	500	25		1,635
Chinna	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20		575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50		1,130
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60		600
Connaught	500	300	25		345
Crescent	1,000	1,000	40		740
Crown	100	100	5		105
Currimbhoy	500	500	qr. 60		1,390
David	1,000	1,000	50		1,050
Ebrahim Pahany.....	250	250	20		427½
Emperor Edward ...	250	250	10		180
Empress	500	500	20		650
Fazulbhai	500	500	25		339
Finlay Mills	250	250	10		265
Framji Petit	250	250			285
Gold Mohur	1,000	1,000	75		1,750
Globe Manufg.	500	500	20		325
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	25		390
Howard & Bullough	1,000	1,000	20		545
Hyderabad	500	500	25		437½
Imperial Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	60		1,200
Indian Manufg	500	500	15		110
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	35		6404
James Greaves	500	500	divd75		1,150
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	25		325
Jewraj Balgo	1,000	1,000	10		175
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	divd335		390
Khandesh	1,000	610	20		600
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45		990
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25		780
Leopold	100	100	3		7974
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40		400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80		1,500
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125		2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150		3,187½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175		3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...		53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...		88
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.		205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20		710
Phœnix	100	100	5		105
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20		645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20		900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6		500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divd50		820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10		1,030
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40		800
Shahpar	1,000	1,000	200	xd	4,525
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20		200
Standard Mills	500	500	50		1,315
Sun	250	250	25		2024
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd	1,220
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd	1,250
The Ebrahim Pahancy Mills					190
The Fazulbhai Mills					265
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500		250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2		520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

				Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100			303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20		3 o-o	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50		6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10		133
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100			101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	380		9,000
Bombay Burma Quarter shares.....	625	625	834	xd	2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue.....			300		420
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6		155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.		118
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.		28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40		910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5		500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6		352½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6		27
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 80		370
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	18		131
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17		125
John Roberts and Co	100	10	14		20
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil	8 annas.	
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10		195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd	214
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12		150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10		120
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	0.		25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 12½		183
Phillips and Co	100	30	...		27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10		54
Shivaji Jute	1,000	1,000	yr. 27		492½
Syndicate.....	A. 10	10	p.c. 25		24
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.		17
Soundy and Co	100	100	8		90
Tata Iron & Steel Co., Limited.....	100	100	Nil.	nom	20
	C. 75	£ 15	...		12½ dis.
	D. 30	60	...		
	P. 150	40	24/s		55
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd	200
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14½	xd	33
Treasher and Co.....	50	600	yr. 48		835

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	113½
Bremi's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	275
	1,000	1,000	30	315
Colaba	475	475	...	270
Fort.....	1,000	400	100	1,350
Godavery Valley ...				
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	103½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	125
Khandeish.....	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	.....	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	300
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	490
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	20	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	160	4,400
Sind Press	300	300	25	550
Surat City	1,000	200	30	225
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallace	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

C & B

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT

TABLE DELICACIES,

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, SALAD OIL..

Celebrated Oilmen's Stores.

In Special Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

BUY SILVER.

"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

The reproduction of antique designs, including those of classical Greece are in request and table silver in the early English style is being ordered. Restraint and studied simplicity are the characteristics of English silver both decorative and for the table.

The inspection of our stock is solicited.

Silver Everlasting Blotter Ks. 36.

Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Silve Cigarette Case Rs. 25.

Silver Cabinet Rs. 19. ,, O.D.V. ,, 8.

Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.

Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.

Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand Rs. 14.

Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

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GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

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COIMBATORE.

COIMBATORE, 26TH JAN.—Mr. E. H. Gadsden has been appointed to act as Inspector-General of Jails for six weeks from the 22nd instant. During his absence, Captain Tucker, the District Medical Officer will be in charge of the Central Jail, Coimbatore.

One of the gravest Postal offences that has recently come to light is a successful swindle in connection with four Money Orders. A Rowthen of Coimbatore had sent a Money Order for Rs. 5 to a relative at Madura, but he complained that the money had not reached the addressee. There were similar complaints in other Stations also, and the Postal authorities deputed Mr. C. Singara Moodelliar, the Postmaster of Coimbatore, to enquire into the matter. As a result of his enquiries, in which he was assisted by the Police, Masilamony, a packer of the Railway Mail Service at Trichinopoly, was charged with stealing the Money Order forms from the railway mail, and after carefully erasing the names of payee and remitter, and also the amount of money, and substituting false names for the remitters and amounts, addressing them to one Arogiammal and then passing them on through the proper channel for delivery to her. She was said to be a friend of Massilamony, and was alleged to have changed her residence very often to avert suspicion. About Rs. 50 had been received by her in this way, so far as could be traced. Before the Sub-Magistrate of Trichinopoly, Masilamony made a confession. At the trial in the Sessions Court, he repeated it. Many witnesses were examined for the prosecution in the lower Court, including Mr. Singara Moodelliar, and the Assessors found the accused guilty, but recommended lenient punishment in consideration of his youth. Rao Saheb K. S. Ganapathi Iyer, M.A., B.L., the Public Prosecutor, at the request of Mr. Singara Moodelliar, pressed for a deterrent sentence, as such offences were not easy to detect, and when brought home ought to be treated severely. Mr. E. L. R. Thornton, I.C.S., the Session Judge, convicted Masilamony, under Section 52 of the Indian Post Office Act, and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE DISTRICT BOARD'S BUDGET.

The District Board's Budget for 1909-10 has just been published. The year is expected to open with Rs. 4,47,800 on hand, and the expected receipts under the various items, together with this opening balance, amount to Rs. 10,75,190, and are distributed as follows.—Rates and taxes, Rs. 3,92,985; education, Rs. 31,750; medical, sanitation, etc., Rs. 3,170; interest, Rs. 13,470; miscellaneous, including fisheries, etc., Rs. 89,020; public works, rents, etc., Rs. 8,550; and contributions, Rs. 11,450. As regards estimated expenditure Rs. 3,62,660 are to be spent on public works; Rs. 75,940 on education; Rs. 1,29,810 on medical institutions, plague, etc.; Rs. 10,170 on public and charitable institutions, and Rs. 32,910 on supervision and management, totalling in all Rs. 6,11,490. The Budget makes provision for the expenditure of Rs. 450 on technical scholarships as against Rs. 300 so spent in 1901-09; of Rs. 100 each for the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, and for the Deaf and Dumb School at Palamcottah; of Rs. 430 for the training of midwives in Madras; of Rs. 1,500 for the maintenance of the Veterinary Hospital which has been taken up by the Board; and of Rs. 575 for the Agricultural Show at Tirupur. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been set apart for the planting of avenue trees along the District and Taluq Board roads, and Rs. 6,000 for the maintenance. During 1908-09 Rs. 8,450 were derived from the products of avenue trees, and Rs. 6,450 is the estimated revenue during 1909-10.

As regards the engineering establishment, Government have sanctioned the entertainment of an additional Assistant Engineer for the District, for the Karur Division, in the place of an Overseer, on the grade of Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 200. The pay of the Assistant Engineer now the establishment has been increased to Rs. 200,—250 grade. Government have also sanctioned a First Grade Overseer on Rs. 100 for the Headquarters Division. Two additional clerks have also been sanctioned, one for each of the Assistant Engineers. It may be mentioned that the expenditure during 1883 on Public Works was only Rs. 1,59,000, whereas the average expenditure during the last three years was Rs. 1,37,000 and this has necessitated the increase in the establishment recently sanctioned.

The above figures were arrived at after an informal discussion in the District Board's Advisory Committee, and were formally approved at the last meeting of the District Board.

TANJORE.

Tanjore, January 27.—The annual meeting of the Tanjore District Association was held on Monday at the Marsh Hall, with Dewan Bahadur R. Ragunatha Rao, C.S.I., President, in the Chair.

After the adoption of the Report for the past year and the appointment of office-bearers for the new year, Dewan Bahadur Ragunatha Rao being re-elected as President, certain irrigation matters were discussed. The views of the Association may be thus summarised :—

Before the erection of the anicuts by the British Tanjore and the eastern portion of Trichinopoly used to be irrigated by the Cauvery; and the lands so irrigated were assessed for single and double crops under the rules promulgated by the Government. There were no complaints; and neither the local Government officers nor the cultivators of the land required new special rules for these assessments. When the Government at a large outlay, constructed dams across the Kistna and the Godavery and other rivers, enabling the ryots to turn their dry lands into wet, various questions arose which were adjudged in Courts of Law. But the decisions of the Courts were considered by Government to interfere with the proper return of the public funds invested in those irrigation works. They therefore thought fit to treat the question as a commercial transaction, and, in order to secure all possible profits, passed certain laws modifying the judgments of the legal tribunals and assesting their right as investors of capital to get a full return for their investment. The rules framed by Government had not been satisfactory to the people of Kistna and Godavery. There was no reason why those rules should be applid to Tanjore. They were wanted neither by the people nor by the local officers, and they should be declared as not applicable at all to Tanjore as, in the absence of such authoritative declaration, the lowest Revenue officials may invade the rights of the people and create discontent amongst them. From the provisions relating to this matter contained in Act VII of 1865 and V of 1900, it was clear that the law was intended for works newly undertaken by Government whereby dry land was converted into wet, Tanjore was a District for which no such provisions were necessary as it had its own means and rules of irrigation in existence when the District became a part of the British territory. They worked smoothly, benefitting Government and landholders and raising no difference of opinion between them. The rates were not in force in the Tanjore District, nor were they meant for it, but as new officers who had had no knowledge of the history of the legislation might unwittingly attempt to enforce those rules in Tanjore also, the request for an official declaration that they were not applicable was made. These views would be embodied in a Memorial to Government.

THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. T. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, B.A., B.L., said that the Association felt proud of the well-merited honour of C.S.I which the Government had conferred on their worthy and venerable President, whose sphere of activity and usefulness was not confined to this Association or to this District but extended more or less throughout the whole of India. His sturdy independence and strength of character and his fearless exposure of the faults both of the people and of the Government had won for him the consideration and the esteem not only of the Indians throughout the length and breadth of the country, but also of eminent Englishmen who had held some of the highest positions in the country. His attitude on questions of sociology, religion, and politics had been level-headed and his views far-sighted. His high sense of duty to his countrymen and his earnest endeavours to advance their moral and material condition had earned for him the name of "the friend of the people," while on the side of their rulers he had been described by no less a personage than H. E. Sir Arthur Lawely as "a true friend of Government." On behalf of the Association he offered their respectful congratulations to the President on the distinction conferred upon him. They had also to thank the Government for having bestowed upon their worthy President the title of C.S.I. The speaker then moved:—"That the Association places on record its deep sense to the Government of H. E. Lord Minto for having bestowed upon Dewan Bahadur Ragunatha Rao, President of the Association, the title of C.S.I., in recognition of his high merit and the eminent services he has rendered alike to Government and to the people."

Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Charlar seconded the Resolution, which was put and carried.

Dewan Bahadur Ragunatha Rao exhorted them to take a deeper interest in public affairs. Unless each member took some interest in one at least of the grievances of the people, studied the subject and brought it to the notice of the Government in an obedient and constitutional manner, the existence of the Association would be useless. He was thankful for the kind words spoken of him, but he would conider himself well rewarded only when the public work of the country was done with greater zeal and devosion than was to be seen amongest the younger generation.

The proceedings then terminated.

Tanjore, 29th Jan.—In the last Administration Report on the Educational operations of the District Board of Tanjore, the President, Mr. J. P. Bedford, I.C.S., referred with regret to the unsatisfactory progress made in the education of the Panchamas and and other backward classes in the District. With a view to improving the state of things, the President invited proposals from the educational authorities advising the District Board. The officers made suggestions costing Rs. 20,211; Rs. 7,233 of which represented the cost of improving 42 existing schools and 56 aided schools, the balance of Rs. 12,978 representing the cost of opening 63 new schools in various parts of the District. The Taluq Boards concerned approved of the proposals made by the Educational Department, but pleaded poverty. The District Board had in its last Budget made a provision of Rs. 1,460 for the maintenance of the supervisory staff; but for the funds required to carry out the scheme of improvement the Board has applied to Government for a subsidy, equal to the cost of the scheme proposed, from the Provincial grants for education. The scheme is good for a start; and it would be regrettable if it should fall through for lack of funds. The Board has asked that if the proposal to appoint the supervisors should meet with the approval of Government their pay be met from Provincial Funds, as in the case of the supervisors whose appointments are to be provincialised from the beginning of March next.

Mr. R. Ramchandra Rao, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, has recorded the results of his examination of the operations of some of the Co-operative Credit Societies in this District during last year. Of the Nicholson Town Bank Tanjore, he has remaked :—"The Society earned a profit of Rs. 284-0-6; and under Bye-Law 48, the portion of the profit that should be credited to the Reserve Fund is Rs. 94-10-10. The attention of the Society is drawn to the necessity of taking early action in the case of overdue loans. The accounts are carelessly written up, and the transactions very poor for a large town like Tanjore. The Society has not begun to attract deposits. The Registrar regrets to find that the members of the managing body do not take that interest in management which they ought to take in a Co-operative Society and that there is considerable room for improvement in the work of the Society." The working of the Needamangalam Agricultural Bank, on the other hand, has received the commendation of the Registrar, who observes:—"With the profits for 1907-08, the total reserve amount to Rs. 1,054-2-5. The Bank continues to turn out excellent work, and the Registrar congratulates the managing body and the Secretary, Mr. A. Seetharama Iyer, on the results achieved." Similarly, of the Manargudy Urban Bank, the Registrar speaks in terms of approbation : "The Bank earned during the year, a sum of Rs. 326,14-0 as net profit which should go to the credit of the Reserve Fund. The Registrar congratulates all the members of the managing body on the excellent results achieved and also the Secretary and the Treasurer, and especially the President, Mr. Davy Singh, who I have no doubt, will be gratified to observe that, as a result of his disinterested labours, a large number of deserving people obtain cheap credit."

RANCHI.

January 27.—Since the Christmas and New Year festivities Ranchi has settled down. There have been several Christmas Trees and parties for the large crowd of youngstere in our midst, but, of grown ups doings very few. Most of the Civilians are camping. The Volunteer meet being held at Asansol has curtailed the list of enjoyments usually one of the events in the station. The next run of dissipations will not be until the Police meet and the Poojahs. However, we have just recovered from a spell of late nights and should not complain.

The famine camp is not as large as it was, as the people are finding employment, though any hope of rain has fled for the time. The sky is cloudless the "Coppersmith" voicing his joy in spite of the "bite" in the wind and peach blossoms beginning to gem the black boughs in blusters. The temperature has risen gradually and we look and long for rain. This reads like spring, but the showers of withered leaves continue and fall from certain of the trees and strip them to wintry barreness.

We are having changes again in Ranchi. Mr. Thomas, the Principal of the Police College, goes to Calcutta. The Collector is leaving and is relieved by Mr. Thompson. Mr. Stephenson is on special work just now. Mr. Thompson has taken over from Mr. Shattles as acting Deputy Commissioner or rather Collector. This makes one lady less in the station. The hot weather will lessen the number still more. I understand, an exodus has become the thing latterly for the warmer month, yet this climate is hard to beat for an all-the-year-round residence. But houses and yet more houses are required. There are seemingly none to be had and none building except the private palatial dwellings for rich Indians at the west end of the station.

The race course is a very fair exercising ground for one's pony but seems generally deserted and forlorn. The church too is undergoing a change; a chaplain, whose services are to be entirely devoted to the European congregation of the Anglican Church, is expected and arrives shortly. The Roman Catholic Mission has built a large and handsome cathedral nearing completion now. The twin towers rise far above the trees and have become a landmark The lace-making done by this community has a very well established local reputation and its merit has not confined itself to Ranchi alone. Orders from Home are no uncommon occurence. Up to time the mission has contented itself with a small unpretentions corrugated iron building. The new church is at the corner of the cross roads.

The S. P. G. Mission school had a great prize-giving and entertainment on the 25th. The St. Paul's High School is its correct name. The prize-giving was largely attended. The Rev. L. Longsdale presided. The sole representative of the church the Bishop, is camping. Mrs. McIntosh presented the prizes, they were of a useful nature. Cloth being a not uncommon reward. The action singing was good and the musical drill well performed.

Bridge drives are becoming a very popular feature in the list of festivities. The prizes are usually charming and none but Bridge lovers compete. Some of the scores run into a "pretty figure." When taking into consideration the size of the station it is wonderful the large number of players of both sexes that are available on these occasions.

DARJEELING.

Darjeeling, Jan. 27.—There has been very little social news to record for this month, as most people rush away so as to avoid the cold, but this year we have had a marvellously fine spell of sunshine, although the nights are cold. A little rain fell last week, but not nearly enough, and we are anxiously awaiting more, the station is in sad need of a good flushing, and the flowers and vegetables are suffering from the drought.

The Viceregal party, consisting of Lady Eileen Elliot, Mrs. Crooks Lawless, Viscount Melgund, and Captain Jelf and suite, have been spending a few days here, and have just returned to Calcutta. The weather, has been cloudy, but excellent views of the snows have been visible for many hours on end. The Viceregal party also witnessed a Tibetan devil dance which interested, and amused them very much.

A very sharp, and severe shock of earthquake was felt about midnight on Tuesday with most unpleasant frumblings, and after all the harrowing details in this week's London papers the nerves of many people were much upset, but as a matter of fact, old residents here consider these small shocks as safety valves.

The new improvements at the Amusement Club which by the way, has been now formed into a Company, under the title of the "Darjeeling Gymkhana Club," have started, and the painting and papering are in full swing. A new gentleman's dressing room, and ladies room are to be built, and quite thirty thousand rupees will be spent on the various alterations, and the excellent tennis courts to be further improved.

Bazaar prices continue abnormally high, and there seems very little prospect at present of their being reduced, unless some of the powers that be will take the matter in hand, as was done here some years ago, with excellent results. As it is, many people find it cheaper to take a hot weather trip home, rather than take a house here. The passage money, return fare, being less than the price of a really moderate seized house, and the living and the servant problem as difficult as in the old country, with few of the advantages.

There having been fewer Americans than usual this year, and the curio dealers mourn the loss of the good old days when they lived on the fat of the land, or the Americans, who bought largely, and at fancy prices, no one has any money in these hard times; with "slumps" everywhere.

There is a rumour of a concert shortly by a small band of performers, under the title of "We are Seven."

NORTH COORG.

Mercara, 25th Jan.—As stated in my last letter, the Chief Commissioner and Mr. Copeland, I.C.S., his Secretary, arrived in Mercara on the 20th instant. The same afternoon the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser received a number of Indian gentlemen, who had assembled to see him, in front of the Chief Commissioner's quarters. On Thursday morning the Chief Commissioner and his Secretary inspected the Jail and Hospital, with both of which he expressed his satisfaction. In the afternoon the High and Secondary Schools were inspected. In the evening a number of officials and planters were invited to dinner by the Chief Commissioner.

On Friday afternoon the residents and planters living near Mercara were invited to an "At Home" given by Mrs. Harris. The afternoon was pleasantly passed in playing croquet and clock golf. The same evening the rest of the officials and some planters dined with Mr. Fraser. On Saturday evening, the Chief Commissoner was entertained at a dinner given by the Officers and Adjutant of the Coorg and Mysore Rifles at the Club.

On Sunday morning the Chief Commissioner attended Service at St. Mark's Church, and, with his Secretary left on horseback for Napaklu on Monday morning. Mr. Harris, the Commissioner; Mr. Haller, the Assistant Director, Land Records; and Mr. Kuttia, Assistant Commissioner, accompany the Chief Commissioner on his tour in South Coorg.

Mr. Rudolph and Dr. Morris Travers, two distinguished Scientists, have been on a short visit to Coorg. They came up by motor and have been staying with the Chief Commissioner in Mercara. They left this morning by motor for Shimoga.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 26th Jan.—I am informed that Mr. F. J. Richards, I.C.S., who a short time ago acted as Collector and District Magistrate, is to come here in place of Mr. P. L. Moore when the latter returns to the Madras Service about the 16th March.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Commissioner of the C. and M. Station Municipality has been postponed from Thursday to Friday next, the 29th instant. Dr. Dorab Seth, Health Officer of C. and M. Station Municipality, will avail himself of the month's privilege leave from the 5th February. The Chief Sanitary Inspector will carry on the duties of the Health Officer during Dr. Dorab Seth's absence.

There is quite a rush of applications for building new houses in Richmond Town and other parts of the Station, and Mr. P. L. Moore, the President of the Municipality, is finding it necessary to exercise great care in granting applications as the difficulty is to prevent the possibility of future congestion in these already rather crowded parts of the Station.

THE Premier of Ontario, Sir James, Whitney, in an address at Toronto, declared recently that there was a tendency in the Colony to forget the actual benefits which her connection with the Motherland conferred on Canada. He said :—"The only return we make is to pay the salary of our Governor-General. If this continues we shall grow narrow and forget our thankfulness to the Mother Country for her protection of us. But a great change is coming and we will make some small return for the blessings we receive. If we do not agree unanimously to make sacrifices for the great Empire it will dissolve, and the longer we delay the worse it will become. Nine out of ten of Canada's population are now willing to make sacrifices."

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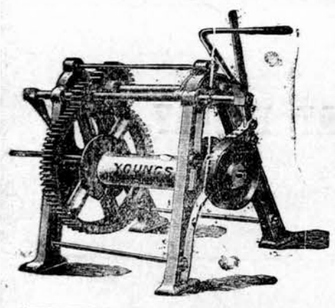

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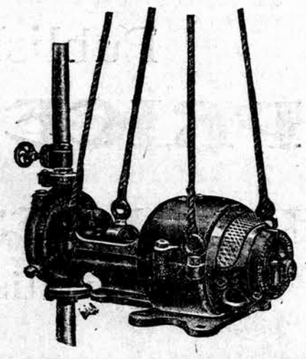

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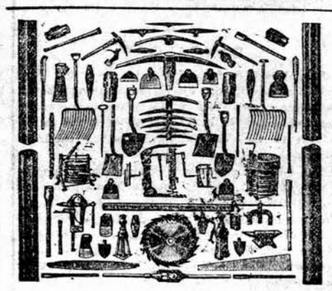

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